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U.S. ASAT TEST OPENS 'NEW CHANNEL' IN ARMS RACE

PM261441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by Andrey Tolkunov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Hollow Sound"]

[Text] New York -- The first test of a new antisatellite weapon took place recently in California, at the Vandenberg Air Force Base: a special missile which can strike targets in near-earth orbit was launched from an F-15 fighter bomber. The White House has thus sanctioned one more military-strategic program aimed at achieving military superiority. In the next 5 years alone, the Pentagon intends to spend several tens of billions of dollars on it.

The United States is taking this irresponsible step despite the clearly expressed will of the international community. As is well known, at the 38th UN General Assembly session, the delegates accepted by an overwhelming majority the resolution proposed by the nonaligned countries on preventing the arms race in space.

As for the Soviet Union, back in 1981 our country came out with the initiative to ban the deployment of weapons of any kind in space. We submitted a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against earth for discussion by the abovementioned session. Moreover, the Soviet side took an exceptionally important undertaking -- not to be the first to emplace any types of antisatellite weapons in space.

All this time the White House was sabotaging and is continuing to sabotage the holding of talks and the attainment of real and constructive accords in this field. Now that a massive program has been adopted at the President's order for the creation of so-called antimissile space defense, the chances of reaching an agreement are diminished still further.

This adventurist course on Washington's part is generating sharp criticism not only from the international community, but also in the United States itself. The test that has been held attests to the fact that it is the United States which is "opening a new channel for the arms race which, by undermining our own security, will increase the risk of the unleashing of a nuclear war," eminent U.S. scientists warn in a protest statement.

The result is that the "goodwill" of the White House, which is allegedly seeking arms control talks and preaching its love of peace, has a hollow sound. After all, if the arms race in space conceived by the Pentagon becomes fact, mankind will encounter a new threat whose scale is even hard to imagine now.

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR THREAT

PM252034 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Jan 84 pp 90, 91, 93

[Interview with Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences for science and technology, conducted by Alberto Moravia during a "recent visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Moravia: Mr Velikhov, I would like to ask you some questions about the nuclear problem. The first is this: In your opinion, has the discovery of nuclear power changed -- or will it change -- man's conditions for the better, as electricity, for instance, has done, or has it merely revolutionized war for the worse, making it more cruel and more destructive?

Velikhov: Are you asking me to somehow forecast the future?

Moravia: No, I am asking you for your outlook on the present. In other words, in your opinion, is the importance of nuclear energy greater in civilian or in military use?

Velikhov: Unfortunately, the use of nuclear energy is much more highly developed in the military than the civilian field, though in some countries there is a very high level of nuclear energy use for peaceful purposes.

Moravia: In Siberia I interviewed the writer Rasputin. We talked about the nuclear bomb. I told him that the nuclear bomb is the result of scientific knowledge that began with Galileo Galilei and culminated with Einstein. Well, at one point Rasputin told me: "Galileo Galilei is all right, but Einstein should have abandoned his discovery, foreseeing what would have happened later." The question is this: Is it possible to stop scientific inventions when one knows that they could have negative consequences for mankind? Or is it necessary to go all the way, proceeding from the principle that it is scientific knowledge and therefore its practical applications, too, must have no limits?

Velikhov: In that case, I believe that all science in general would have to be halted, with the consequent foreseeable negative consequences. None of Einstein's work is directly connected with the splitting of the atom.

Moravia: Agreed, but scientific discoveries lead to technological -- that is, practical -- applications. In the specific instance of the nuclear bomb, it could not have been built without reference to Einstein's principles.

Velikhov: From this viewpoint, then, even Galilei and Newton had their role in the development of the nuclear bomb.

Moravia: Do you not believe, therefore, that those who contributed to the technological development of the splitting of the atom and who subsequently advised the military use of the bomb -- Fermi, Oppenheimer, Compton, and Lawrence -- should have held back since they were fully aware of what they were doing and what the result would be?

Velikhov: First, I must point out -- and perhaps you know this better than I -- that at that time there was the danger that the Germans would be the first to build the nuclear bomb.

Moravia: So neither the four-man team of the Manhattan Project nor Kurchatov could hold back?

Velikhov: Kurchatov was even less able to hold back because it was a matter of life and death for the Soviet Union.

Moravia: Yes, but it was not a matter of life and death for the United States, be that as it may. This reveals a contradiction: In other words, must these matters be decided on the basis of safeguarding the nation, the state, or on the basis of safeguarding mankind, the species?

Velikhov: It depends on the historical period. I believe that this problem must now be resolved on the basis of safeguarding mankind; but in 1945 our future was at stake and it was sufficiently clear to us what could happen to us unless we succeeded in resolving the nuclear problem.

Moravia: Socialism has always declared itself to be atheistic. Do you not believe that the nuclear weapon, against which reason seems impotent, could prompt mankind to return to a metaphysical view of the world? In other words, revise the old religious idea of the end of the world, which was considered buried forever in the past?

Velikhov: Of course I hope that the fear of the end of the world will lead not to a religious revival, but to a mutual understanding of these problems and, consequently, to the abolition of the nuclear weapon. If I may give a broader answer. I believe that mankind possesses a kind of psychological protection that enables it to survive critical situations. Today this ability of mankind has to cope with the nuclear threat.

Moravia: Socialism has hitherto identified with the scientific process, but now scientific progress itself is confronting socialism with something entirely negative: the nuclear weapon. What do you think of the scientific contradiction?

Velikhov: By science, we Marxists mean not only the natural sciences, but the social sciences, too, so what you call a contradiction is due not to scientific progress, but to an inadequate development of the social sciences, inasmuch as the latter are not yet on the same level as the natural sciences. In other words, mankind has not yet become aware of the real nature of some of its problems. In any case, your question seems somewhat rhetorical, inasmuch as we are talking after the fact, so that all we can do is acknowledge it.

Moravia: I will move on to another question: From now on we will have to coexist with the idea of mankind's self-destruction. How do you believe this coexistence will be organized?

Velikhov: The end of man could be very rapid, a matter of half an hour.

Moravia: Or even minutes.

Velikhov: First, I would like to repeat what I said earlier about mankind having a psychological capacity that will enable it to coexist with the idea of self-destruction. How we will manage to survive is a problem for us. I believe that there must be a radical change in attitudes: There are so many, one could even list them.

Moravia: Please list them.

Velikhov: For instance, in September last year we had a meeting with the academies of science of 36 countries in Rome, at the Vatican. We agreed to issue very significant joint statements. We also agreed on the need to reverse the current direction of the world and thus, first and foremost, halt the nuclear threat. It is absolutely essential to stop believing in the possibility of political or military use of nuclear weapons. I believe that the West must take the first step, inasmuch as many U.S. and European leaders now consider the nuclear bomb and its use a potential and rational means of conducting politics. In my opinion, the second step should be a freeze on nuclear arsenals, both quantitative and qualitative. For instance, all the idle talk now going on about so-called defensive nuclear weapons merely steps up the arms race. Instead, we must gradually achieve the abandonment of nuclear weapons. Of course, it is a very lengthy political process.

Moravia: But there are no historical precedents for a country spontaneously relinquishing new and more efficient weapons for humanitarian, special, or in any case nonmilitary reasons.

Velikhov: It would indeed be an unprecedented event.

Moravia: The nuclear weapon is not a means of winning a war, but a means of repressing us all. We really are in unknown territory, which must be explored step by step, because in the history of mankind there are no precedents for what is happening now.

Velikhov: I agree.

Moravia: I would now like to ask a final question about the use of new scientific-type defensive weapons (the laser beam, killer satellites, the development of particle beam weapons). In your opinion, could these defensive weapons render strategic and tactical weapons obsolete, or is it impossible to create them?

Velikhov: The answer is definitely no. As I have already told you, these weapons could only expand and accelerate the arms race. For instance, if you look at what the Americans are doing, you will see that apart from the anti-missile defense systems, they have raised the issue of manufacturing a monobloc missile that would easily defeat any possible attack. Scientifically speaking, I can tell you only one thing: In my opinion, all these defenseive weapons are based on a hypothesis that has not yet been confirmed in actual practice.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

Chairman on Session

LD262145 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee has been held in Moscow, in which the deputy heads of government of the member countries of this organization -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia -- took part. As the published joint communique states, they reviewed a number of practical issues of cooperation within CEMA.

There was discussion, among other things, of coordination of the economic plans of the community countries for the forthcoming 5-year period starting from 1986; of the application in the national economy of the results of joint scientific and technical projects; of cooperation in the sphere of production automation; and of further improvement of the operation of the unified power engineering system of the CEMA member countries.

The current session coincided with the 35th anniversary of CEMA presently being marked. The decision to set up the first international economic organization of the socialist countries corresponded with their intentions to unite their efforts in order to successfully resolve the tasks in building socialism, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, head of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba, who presided at the Executive Committee session, said in an interview with Radio Moscow. This decision was also the consequence of the need to counter the course of the imperialist states hostile to the socialist countries, following World War II.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez went on to stress that the composition of CEMA is now broader than it was in 1949. Now countries from Europe, Asia, and Latin America belong to it. Ten percent of the world's population live in the CEMA countries, and they produce approximately one-third of the world industrial output. Their national income makes up 25 percent of the national income of the entire world. Furthermore, the deputy premier of the Republic of Cuba said, between 1950 and 1982, the national income of the CEMA countries rose 8.3 times, and total industrial output rose 13 times.

Foreign trade exchange increased 30-fold over the same period. These figures show clearly the creative possibilities of socialism. In the course of 35 years, CEMA activity has contributed to the development of all-round cooperation among its members, and to the consolidation of their unity and might, which is for its part very important for the progress of mankind.

We should not forget, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez underlined, that now that mankind is gravely threatened by the countries of imperialism, the CEMA countries represent a firm rampart of peace throughout the world. The CEMA countries are a reliable partner in economic and scientifc and technical cooperation with the developing countries, which assists them in surmounting the backwardness inherited from colonialism.

Today, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee session, stated, fresh and important tasks are facing us, linked not only with defending peace, but with creating a new type of society, in which the focus of attention is upon man, his projects, and his potential. Through CEMA, we are exerting efforts directed toward perfecting all the links of the socialist community and our integration. The summit-level economic conference, which we are preparing very carefully, will undoubtedly be an important moment not only for the CEMA countries, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in conclusion.

Poland's Obodowski on Session

LD262215 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow 26 Jan -- Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Poland's permanent representative at the CMEA, today commented on the most important decisions of the CMEA Executive Committee whose session wound up here yesterday.

Interviewed by PAP correspondent he said:

"The committee examined the issue of the CMEA countries' participation in the completion of investment projects in Poland that have been mothballed. In 1982 Poland handed over to the CMEA states a list of investment projects with a proposal to complete them jointly.

"As a result of the to-date agreements, the Soviet Union participates in the construction of four coke oven batteries and a department of rail heat treatment in the Katowice steel mill and a department of bending profiles in the Pokij steel mill. The overall value of the credit received by Poland at very convenient terms amounts to nearly 0.5 billion transferable roubles and will be repaid with the products of the steel mills concerned.

"Czechoslovakia takes part in the completion of a production line of glass mills for electric bulbs in Pila, Hungary -- of a production line of TV picture tubes for colour tv sets (?in Wiczna) near Warsaw."

"Poland still displays interest in the completion of other investment projects with the participation of the CMEA states, as, among other things, this decreases Poland's dependence on capitalist countries," Obodowski went on.

Recently we have reviewed investment projects that have not been completed. In connection with this we will update our offer for Poland's CMEA partners in the near future.

During its meeting the Executive Committee paid much attention to the improvement of rules and principles governing mutual trade between the CMEA countries. The committee passed a number of resolutions aimed to (?ensure) better implementation of mutual obligations in trade and other fields. Measures designed to increase discipline in fulfilling mutual obligations are expected to be taken to [word indistinct] this issue.

"Work conducted by the CMEA Executive Committee is aimed to create both solid foundations for further development of trade and economic cooperation and better conditions for the utilization of the existing [word indistinct] resources, and reserves of (?bilateral) and multilateral cooperation," said Deputy Premier Obodowski.

Unified Electricity System

LD261111 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 25 (MTI) -- The 109th session of the CMEA Executive Committee continued in Moscow Wednesday.

The permanent representatives of CMEA are reviewing the operation of the unified electricity system of the European CMEA countries.

Hungary imports a great deal of its electricity consumption, which is transported on the CMEA countries' powerline system. In order to ensure stable electricity supply it is held that the cooperating countries should attach great importance to meeting delivery obligations, and that electricity-generating facilities should be further developed to meet national economic objectives. The opening of the nuclear powerwork at Paks, central Hungary is considered an example of such development.

The session is to review the further development of the organization of responsibility for reciprocal goods deliveries. The issue was included on the agenda on Hungarian request. Efforts are being made to improve production, and financial and legal conditions of meeting contractual obligations. The aim of the present revision of regulations includes timely signing of contracts, clarification of obligations, and the promotion of the fulfillment of plans. In order to promote this end the participants of the session intend to study the relative provisions of other agreements mainly trade and payment accords and protocols. Particular attention is to be given to further development of the general principles of spare part supply and CMEA agencies commissioned to continue such work and submit proposals to the Executive Committee by the end of the year.

The participants of the Executive Committee session are discussing the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the production of computer-controlled technological systems and their national economic use.

The Executive Committee supports the Polish proposal that the CMEA organizations examine the possibility of completing unfinished projects in Poland with the help of the CMEA member countries.

Joint Communique

PM271117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Communique on the 109th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 109th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow on 24-25 January 1984.

The session was attended by deputy heads of government who are representatives of countries on the Executive Committee: A. Lukanov from Bulgaria, J. Marjai from Hungary, Tran Quynh from the SRV, GDR Council of Ministers Presidium member H. Soelle; and deputy heads of government: C.R. Rodriguez from Cuba, M. Peljee from Mongolia, J. Obodowski from Poland, I. Totu from Romania, N.V. Talyzin from the USSR, and R. Rohlicek from the CSSR.

Council Secretary V.V. Sychev attended the session.

The session was chaired by C.R. Rodriguez, the Cuban representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee examined a number of practical matters pertaining to economic and scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries and the council's activity. In line with the decisions of the 37th meeting of the CEMA session, measures were determined relating to the fuller exploitation of the opportunities for mutual cooperation in the course of coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year period, the introduction of the results of joint scientific and technical studies into the national economy, and the organization of cooperation in the sphere of production automation. Decisions were taken aimed at further improving the work of the CEMA countries' joint energy systems.

There was a discussion of proposals connected with improving treaty relations in the sphere of foreign trade, including reciprocal deliveries of spare parts for machinery and equipment. The relevant organs of the council were instructed to continue elaborating measures to further strengthen treaty discipline.

The Executive Committee session examined the results of the scientific activity of the International Institute for the Study of Economic Problems of the Socialist World and laid down guidelines for its research with the intention of focusing it on the elaboration of the most urgent problems of socialist economic integration and of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries.

The Executive Committee's work plan for 1984-1985, arrangement for contacts between CEMA and international economic, scientific, and technical organizations in 1984 and the council's budget for the current year were approved.

The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA ACHIEVEMENTS

PM262058 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with academician Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System, by correspondent I. Ivanov, under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "A Community of Equals" -- date, place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: CEMA is now marking its 35th anniversary. In that time CEMA has become such a firm and organic part of our life that we are sometimes not even fully aware of how much the peoples of the socialist community countries owe to this organization's existence. Looking back on the path traveled by CEMA, which of its achievements would you single out as being the most significant?

Answer: Let us first go back to the time of CEMA's creation. Less than 4 years had passed since the end of World War II, which inflicted tremendous damage on the economies of most of the countries which were to become CEMA members. The war years showed increasingly clearly the differences in the level of their development and intensified existing problems. Thus it was no coincidence that the words "mutual assistance" appeared in the council's title. Without mutual support it would have been inconceivable to have restored and, in many cases, even to have restructured the national economy, having given an impetus to the development of completely new economic sectors in such a short time and surrounded by hostile capitalist countries which had chosen the path of "cold war." The system of cooperation and collaboration among the socialist countries took shape as a result of objective factors and the historical necessity to make joint use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor. And on the main gains of this system I would single out primarily the fact that CEMA has ensured and continues to ensure increasingly harmonious and planned cooperation among states, which has opened up tremendous prospects for each participant.

When people want to give a graphic picture of CEMA's strength and significance it is with justifiable pride that they name above all such colossal projects as the Druzhba oil pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir energy system, the mining and enrichment combines at Krivoy Rog and the Kursk magnetic anomaly, and the Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex.

The scale of these construction projects is indeed impressive but, in my view, an equally expressive example of the effectiveness of our cooperation and its most significant achievement is the fact that, thanks to the creation of CEMA, it has been possible, on a planned basis, to supply its members with all essential raw and semifinished materials, to create a huge market which promotes the development of new machine building and modern chemical industry sectors, and thereby to ensure the rapid narrowing of the gap between the development levels of the socialist community states' economies. For example, what is Bulgaria best known for in world markets? It used to be well known just as a supplier of fruit and vegetables, whereas now machinery and equipment make up nearly 50 percent of its exports! Quite a few similar examples could also be cited.

The very experience of organizing economic cooperation on new principles and the experience of the collective management of this cooperation accumulated during CEMA's 35-year existence are also invaluable. From the early steps in the matter of the coordination of national economic plans the path has been laid to the adoption of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. A quite efficient cooperation mechanism which makes it possible to begin the implementation of large-scale projects for deepening production-sharing and specialization and which raises the system of plan cooperation among the CEMA members to a new level has been created and continues to be improved. A vivid example of the broad potential of this cooperation is provided by the long-term targeted program, which are of special, and I would say, fundamental significance. To give you a better idea of their character I would say that they concern the most complex and future-oriented problems such as microelectronics and robotics. One of the most large-scale of these agreements is devoted to the development of the nuclear power industry and is unprecedented in world practice since it concerns the joint production of power station equipment and the construction of power industry capacities of tens of millions of kilowatts within this decade!

Question: Western propagandists like to argue that equal partnership does not exist within CEMA and cite the EEC as the model to be imitated. What comment can you make on such remarks?

Answer: In fact the West has always had quite a few people fond of presenting relations among the CEMA members in a distorted light. But to be fair it must be noted that only the most rabid slanderers now discourse on the theme of diktat within CEMA. Sensible politicians have been forced to abandon this thesis: The lie is too obvious.

CEMA follows very strictly the principles enshrined in its charter on the observance of the equal benefit and full equality of its members. They are guaranteed primarily by the fact that no CEMA decisions are taken without the consent of all the interested countries, each of which may object if it believes that particular recommendations are not in its interests. This provision is not one that exists solely on paper. It is often invoked in practice, and on such occasions proposals are either deferred or returned for additional work. Furthermore, CEMA is not a supranational organ and cannot impose its opinions on the member countries. It merely formulates recommendations which become directives when and only when they have been approved by those countries' governments.

It is a different picture in the Common Market. Ideals of justice and equality mean little there and the often strong use their power to secure the adoption of decisions beneficial to themselves. It is all the easier for them to insist on having their own way because in the EEC the principle of universal agreement is only observed during the formulation of the more important political decisions whereas most specific foreign trade questions come under the jurisdiction of the Commission of the European Communities, which is free to disregard a particular country's opinion.

Thus a whole knot of contradictions has been forming, which gets worse with each passing year. The extent to which this has inflamed the atmosphere within the EEC was demonstrated by the utter failure of the recent European Council meeting in Athens when the heads of the West European governments were unable to adopt a single decision regarding the future. Perhaps British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher summed the results of Athens most eloquently when she stated quite literally that "the present level of bankruptcy had to be reached in order to understand the entire gravity of the situation."

Question: The bad habit of attributing one's own defects to other people has led to the birth of another current fabrication which is used in the West to try to denigrate the system of reciprocal relations among CEMA members. The West is now kicking up a fuss over the "position" of foreign workers in the USSR. What can you tell us on that score?

Answer: I would advise such excessively zealous people to begin by finding out just how many Soviet engineers, technicians, and workers have worked and are still working abroad, particularly in the developing countries where they are helping to build heavy industry projects, to construct dams and highways, to carry out exploratory work, to set up agriculture, and to assimilate modern agricultural equipment, machine tools, and equipment. It is just a pity that no one follows this advice: The facts are very unpleasant to such figures. How can there be a question of exploiting foreign labor if the USSR itself has been giving and continues to give the broadest assistance to dozens of states, not only providing them with plans, machinery, and equipment but also sending them specialists who bring those machines to life and implement those plans?!

What we are witnessing is the law-governed and inevitable process of the internationalization of industry and of all economic life. For example, there are many CEMA joint construction projects located on the USSR's territory for geographical reasons -- it is simply not possible to accuse us of insidious designs here. Fraternal countries' emissaries are working on those projects, helping to extract minerals and produce timber needed for their own national industry and laying gas pipelines that supply blue fuel to their own countries. If you consider that the manpower balance is becoming increasingly strained in the USSR, as in a number of other European states, such a solution is the only correct, rational, and fair one.

The question is how the process of the internationalization of production takes place and on what basis. In the West European countries the picture is the same everywhere: Foreign workers there are doomed to almost total lack of rights and to life in the slums and are given the hardest, dirtiest and, at the same time, lowest-paid work. They are hired, after all, not because of a manpower shortage but because of the relative cheapness of their services. In our country the picture is quite different: Foreign workers and specialists not only experience no loss of wages or rights but enjoy a number of definite advantages. Furthermore, for most of them a permit to a joint construction project also means training in a school of advanced work experience where they can improve themselves in their own profession and acquire a new specialty if they so desire. It does not need to be recalled that they are all offered wide access to the treasury of Soviet multinational culture and the education system.

Question: "The economic policy of the United States and...the West European countries with respect to the USSR and the people's democracies is aimed at the systematic restriction of trade exchange, the prohibition of exports, and the creation of various kinds of obstacles and discrimination." That is a quotation from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 January 1949, but it seems to have been written only yesterday: the same sanctions, the same obstacles to export... How do attempts to exert strong-arm pressure on them affect the lives of the CEMA countries?

Answer: Unfortunately, Western politicians are frequently unreceptive to the lessons of history. I shall not venture to make even an approximate estimate of the number of times the bludgeons of every kind of sanction, boycott, or restriction have been used against the Soviet Union and then against the socialist community countries or the number of times there have been attempts to "roll back" communism or "contain" socialism artificially... The initiators of these campaigns have invariably been in the position of bankruptcy and have ended up penalizing themselves. After all, V.I. Lenin said that there is a force greater than the will and desire of governments -- it is the system of world economic relations. Incidentally, that system is the natural and firmest basis for peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems. Nonetheless, even today some people cannot control the temptation to weaken their partner and trip him up. Particularly perturbing is the turn in U.S. foreign and domestic economic policy. The Reagan administration is persistently trying to use trade as a permanent channel for bringing pressure to bear on the socialist countries and to turn the EEC into the foundation of a military-political alliance, which would make it the instrument of its policy, a highly dangerous and aggressive policy.

We cannot fail to consider the fact that the CEMA countries are encountering a whole series of restrictions. That is why the strategy of collective cooperation should proceed from ensuring the invulnerability of development in the most important areas. That does not mean that the CEMA members intend to use some kind of wall to fence themselves off from the rest of the world. We will continue to advocate the all-around expansion of economic ties with other states, but to consider the unreliability of our Western partners and to safeguard our own interests. CEMA provides great advantages for its members. They are considerably richer in various minerals and energy resources than, for instance, the EC members. So attempts to force them to their knees or compel them to go back on their word are doomed in advance.

Question: CEMA's "golden" jubilee is not far off. What tasks does CEMA have to resolve on the threshold of the third millenium?

Answer: Perhaps I will somewhat disillusion those who like the romance of new construction sites and tents on the site of future plants and cities, but I would prefer to make do today without new geographical names and stories of future joint projects. They will undoubtedly exist, as they do now, and those who dream of testing themselves in a large-scale, new, crucial concern will set off on Komsomol travel passes. But CEMA's activity means not only the installation of powerful mining and enrichment and metallurgical combines, power stations, and gas pipelines, There is also the work of tens of thousands of big and small enterprises. It is they which now determine the majority of CEMA's successes. The point is that an increasing number of plants and factories are now joining the specialization and production sharing system. They are frequently continuing to produce the same output, but are making it better and more cheaply than before because they are no longer duplicating related enterprises in other countries and are becoming the head enterprises in their sectors. There are millions of these examples, but mighty rivers are formed from these possibly unnoticed streams.

Yes, of course we can still extract, pump out, and smelt. But we can also make some rational use of what we extract, make fuller use of existing resources and materials. According to our calculations, the CEMA countries' national income could increase almost 50 percent (!) merely through more efficient and more economical management where nothing is wasted or burned in vain, where full exertion is sought at every work place. The inevitability of this path of development for CEMA can be seen right now. And that is why the 26th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums put foremost the task of intensifying the socialist countries' production, scientific, and technical cooperation.

In elaborating tomorrow's strategy, we regard the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fuller use of its fruits as the linchpin on which it will be built. And that is a field of activity where young people can best show themselves and assert themselves. With their vigor, creative enthusiasm, daring, and persistence.

IZVESTIYA STRESSES PROGRESS OF CEMA COUNTRIES

PM261356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Spiteful headlines like "CEMA Countries Experiencing Crisis" and "Fiasco of East European Integration" could be glimpsed in the pages of the Western press in the early eighties. They speculated on the socioeconomic crisis in Poland and overemphasized in every way the difficulties being experienced by the socialist countries during the process of transition to an intensive path of development. The certain fall in the economic growth rates in CEMA countries in that period caused the bourgeois "Eastern specialists" to come out with the most improbable suppositions. Now the oracles -- like so many times before! -- have been forced to bite their tongues.

Judging by last year's results, some pleasing positive processes are in progress in the economy of the socialist community countries. In the Soviet Union the national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 3.1 percent and labor productivity rose 3.5 percent. In the GDR the growth of national income and of labor productivity reached 4.3 and 5.8 percent respectively, while the consumption of energy and of raw materials and semimanufactures fell 7 percent. Economic indicators have improved in Poland and the other CEMA countries. And all this despite the fact that Washington maintained and even stepped up its discriminatory measures against the socialist countries. Experts from such an authoritative organization as the UN Economic Commission for Europe testify: There has been a significant improvement in the state of CEMA countries' balances of payments, which has consolidated their positions in trade with the West.

The energetic measures taken by our countries to impose a policy of thrift are producing results. The improvement of economic mechanisms is continuing. The deepening of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration has become an important factor of social and economic progress in CEMA countries.

The CEMA countries, however, are by no means inclined to flatter themselves. It is, of course, extremely important and indicative that the CEMA countries are 40 percent ahead of the EEC in power generation and 60 percent in steel production. But our countries have as yet introduced few energy-saving technological processes, too much metal is wasted as swarf, and machine tools and machinery are often heavier than the world's best models.

To concentrate attention on the key, priority questions of technological progress and to sharply raise the efficiency of our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation -- this is the task that has been set by the communist and workers parties in socialist countries before the planning and economic organs and before the CEMA organs. What is needed is a qualitatively new level of economic integration, of which Comrade Yu. V. Andropov spoke at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

One of the immediate problems facing the CEMA countries in the eighties is to ensure the technical and economic invulnerability of the socialist community to any attempts at blackmail made in the process of U.S. imperialism's anticommunist "crusade."

Last October's Berlin meeting of the CEMA session approved in particular comprehensive measures for cooperation in the agro-industrial complex sphere. They encompass a wide range of questions, from the introduction of advanced technologies to economic incentives for agricultural production. The participants in the meeting emphasized in their joint communique the importance of cooperation in accelerating the development of production and the reciprocal deliveries of products whose importation is hindered by political discrimination imposed by the imperialists. The successful completion of construction work on the Western Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has shown that this task can be resolved in the briefest of time periods.

The pooling of efforts in the interests of the production of modern computers, microprocessors, robots, and other products which determine the pace of technological progress is taken into account during the coordination of the next 5-year plans of CEMA countries and during the drafting of the new plan for multilateral integration measures. According to CEMA Secretariat data, over 2,000 highly qualified specialists, including leaders of planning organs and ministries, economists, and specialists in financial and legal matters, are participating directly in the work that is being done. Higher mutual exactingness -- this is how we can describe the constructive and businesslike atmosphere at working consultations, in which production enterprises, associations, and combines are increasingly involved. For their part, the labor collectives, in fulfillment of the resolutions recently adopted by our parties and governments, are giving increasingly great attention to technical standards and the quality of output.

...The press published 35 years ago a brief official announcement "On the Establishment of CEMA." It spoke of the Moscow meeting between representatives of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, which confirmed that significant successes had been scored in the development of mutual economic relations, noting simultaneously that "the Governments of the United States, Britain, and some other West European states essentially boycott trade relations with the people's democracies and the USSR." Proceeding from this, "the conference deemed it necessary to establish CEMA... with the task of exchanging economic experience, rendering technical assistance to one another, providing mutual assistance in raw materials, food, machinery, equipment, and so on."

New large-scale tasks face the headquarters of socialist economic integration today. Intense work is being done to improve all links of integrational cooperation. This joint quest will no doubt help implement the CEMA countries economic strategy in the eighties and will further the strengthening of the socialist states' unity and cohesion.

DPRK, SFRY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

PM251625 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4. Jan 84 (Signed to Press 16 Jan 84) p 20

[Unattributed feature under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Results, Prospects"]

[Text] DPRK

A Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee plenum has discussed and approved the plan for the DPRK's development in 1984, the final year in the country's Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984). The plenum noted that the DPRK working people are successfully implementing the long-term tasks for the country's economic development set by the Sixth WPK Congress.

It is planned to develop the coal industry, power generation, transportation, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy at faster rates in 1984. It is planned in particular to construct an artificial fiber plant with a 100,000-metric ton capacity in Sunchon, to expand with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance the capacity of the (Kin Chak) Metallurgical Plant in Chongjin up to 6 million metric tons a year and of the Kansong Steel-Casting Plant up to 3 million metric tons of metal a year, to increase the output of chemical fibers, mineral fertilizers, and other chemical industry products in Hamhung and raise coal extraction in the (Anchzhu) Region, where two pits for the extraction of 2.5 million metric tons are under construction with Soviet assistance. Work will continue on the assimilation of salt marshes and the construction of dikes at the (Tedongan) river mouth near the city of Map'o, which will make it possible to increase the area of arable land and improve irrigation.

The 1984 plan provides for ensuring further growth of the working people's prosperity, increasing the production of mass consumer goods, and expanding retail trade and the services sphere. The raising of people's living standards should be helped by the planned increase in the output of agricultural produce, primarily of rice, and in the catch of fish and other marine products.

It is planned to increase trade turnover, raise the role of foreign trade societies, and expand the output of products for export.

SFRY

An SFRY Federal Assembly session at the end of December determined the basic trends of economic policy and approved the country's budget for 1984. It was noted at the session that last year produced a number of positive results, especially in the sphere of production and foreign economic relations.

An announcement by the Federal Statistical Administration of the republic notes that Yugoslavia's payments for 1983 will not exceed $150 million. The SFRY's imports fell 1.9 percent last year, while exports increased 1.4 percent. Industrial output growth reached 1.3 percent.

At the same time, last year, according to the announcement, was distinguished by further slowing down in the rates of economic development, which had the effect of causing a 1.3-percent fall in social production. Agricultural output fell 2.1 percent by comparison with 1982. Last year's volume of construction works was reduced by 14 percent by comparison with 1982.

The number of people employed in the social sector increased 2 percent. Nevertheless, the number of unemployed increased Labor productivity fell 3.4 percent.

The population's incomes rose considerably more slowly than the cost of living. The rate of inflation increased to 50 percent, so the Federal Assembly session noted. Real monthly incomes were almost 12 percent lower than in 1982.

The basic trends of economic policy in 1984 have been determined in accordance with the "Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization," adopted in the middle of last year. It was noted at the SFRY Federal Assembly session that they envisage an increase in gross social product, growth in social production rates, increased exports, a slowing down of price increases and inflation, and the maintenance of Yugoslavia's ability to meet its foreign payments.

According to the basic trends, gross social product is to rise 2 percent; industrial output -- 3 percent, and export volume -- 16 percent, including a 20-percent growth with convertible currency countries.

POLISH DELEGATE TO STOCKHOLM ON ANDROPOV REMARKS

LD271045 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union's peaceful stand on the most important international issues is clearly reflected in Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. This was stated by W. Konarski, head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the conference on confidence building measures, and security and disarmament in Europe, now under way in the capital of Sweden. "Profound concern for destinies of world peace is noteworthy in pronouncements of the Soviet leader," he said in a talk with TASS correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksander Stepanenko. The content of the answers, said W. Konarski, is of special significance for the Stockholm conference which discusses questions of consolidating confidence between European peoples and improving East-West relations.

Yuriy Andropov convincingly shows the way of attaining these goals, said the head of the Polish delegation. The Soviet leader points to the basic significance of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations. The proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintenance of relations of peace is one of the main measures which are put forward at the Stockholm forum by the socialist states, Poland included. Such a treaty would be a substantial step towards attaining positive results at the conference.

NONALIGNED INFORMATION MEETING HELD IN JAKARTA

LD252115 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta January 25 TASS -- The seventh session of the inter-governmental coordination council of non-aligned countries on information matters was held here. The council outlined the main trends of the work, adopted the agenda of a Conference of Information Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries opening on January 26. The participants in the council submitted for the consideration of the conference the drafts of the two main final documents -- the declaration on the problem of establishing a new international information order and the Jakarta appeal.

The aim of the Jakarta forum is to determine the ways of achieving a new international information order, to oppose the West's domination in the press of developing countries in the information field. Special assistant to the president of Indonesia for ideological matters Ruslan Abdulgani urged the participants in the international conference to intensify the struggle for decolonisation in the information field, to oppose the spread of tendentious reports undermining the prestige of the Non-Aligned Movement and the national liberation forces.

Suharto Remarks

LD261743 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta January 26 TASS -- The establishment of a new international information order is the urgent demand of our time meeting the interests of the entire developing world, Indonesia's President Suharto stated in his opening address at the Conference of Information Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC). That forum is attended by delegates from more than 90 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The agenda of the conference includes outstanding problems of the establishment of a new international information order, the formulation of practical measures to eradicate information neo-colonialism and the diktat of transnational news services, and the definition of steps to ensure a balanced exchange of news between the developing and developed countries.

The Non-Aligned Movement faces the task of removing inequality in information, President Suharto stressed. According to him, non-aligned countries regard as "injust" the fact that the developed countries are using their technological and managerial superiority to flood the world with news which, on the one hand, benefits only the interest of the advanced countries, and on the other hand, harms the image of the developing countries. Indonesia, he said, has had plenty of experience of the bad influence of the imbalanced flow of information resulting from the domination of the news agencies of the advanced industrialized countries.

The Indonesian head of state appealed to the participants in the forum to work out a concrete and realistic integrated program of action to achieve the goals of the Non-Aligned Movement in establishing actual equality in information.

UNSC CLOSES CONSULTATIONS ON PLO REQUEST

LD262204 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 26 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has closed consultations in connection with the Palestine Liberation Organization's request to adopt immediate measures against the introduction of Israeli legislation on the occupied Arab territories. A statement by the council president Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua), made after the completion of the consultations, stresses that the U.N. Security Council urgently calls for non-adoption of any steps that might result in greater tensions in the region.

The actions by the Zionists who decided to spread the state of emergency to the Arab lands and apply there their own laws are regarded at the United Nations as another stage in the annexation of the occupied lands, as a flagrant violation of the principles of international law. This was stressed also by the Security Council that pointed out that Israel's actions contradict the 1949 Geneva convention on the protection of civilians during wartime.

ECONOMISTS ON WEST'S ECONOMIC CRISIS, PROSPECTS

LD220938 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- The crisis now gripping the capitalist world economy is distinguished by its special depth and duration as well as by a sharp escalation of rivalry in world markets, A. Zhitnikov, MSC [Master of Science] (economics), and I. Shapovalov, MSC (economics), said in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today. They reported that in 1980 through 1982 industrial production in capitalist countries shrank by an average 3.5 per cent, including that in the United States by nine per cent. The world trade dwindled in absolute terms for the first time in the post-war years in 1982, decreasing by six per cent.

Although noting certain changes for the better in the economies of the United States, Japan and Canada in 1983, the Soviet scientists dismissed claims that the Western economies have now entered the phase of an upturn as nothing more than an attempt at justifying Washington's bankrupt economic policy which has been dubbed as "Reaganomics". Production in West European countries is still lingering in the immediate proximity of the crisis mark.

The rates of unemployment keep growing in most countries. The number of jobless in developed capitalist countries today stands at over 32 million, accounting for more than nine per cent of the total work force. It is expected that their number in Western Europe in 1984 will total 20 million, or 12 per cent of the work force.

U.S. policy, aiming to shift the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of West European countries, has contributed in many ways to the aggravation of the crisis there. By maintaining overstated bank rates and the exorbitant dollar exchange rate, the United States thereby siphons out huge funds from other countries. The influx of capital into the United States in the first half of 1983 alone amounted to 40 billion dollars.

The crisis in the world capitalist system has hit hard through its consequences also developing countries, forcing them to curtail many of their social and economic development programs and dramatically increasing their debts, while driving their production into a nosedive. The external debt of developing countries, according to Western estimates, reached 700 billion dollars in 1983.

Facts show that the imperialist forces of the West, first of all the United States, are trying to use the growing economic difficulties of developing countries and their swelling external debt in order to stop and reverse the process of the economic decolonization of these countries and keep them back within the system of the world capitalist economy.

'CODE OF CONDUCT' FOR TRANSNATIONALS' OPERATIONS

LD221103 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- The United Nations Commission for Transnational Corporations, whose task is to draw up an international legal document to regulate transnationals' operations in developing countries, has held a special session in New York, Veniamin Shurighin reported in PRAVDA today, adding that the session participants urged that the drafting of the document be completed as early as this year.

The importance of working out soon a "code of conduct" to regulate the transnationals' operations in developing countries is utterly obvious. Under the impact of the scientic and technological revolution over recent decades the process of the internationalization of economic life has escalated and the international division of labour grown in scope. Taking advantage of this, the monopolistic bourgeoisie of imperialist states has increased its penetration into developing states, mostly through the instrumentality of transnational corporations.

In their pursuit of maximum profits, to which all activities of monopolistic capital are subordinated, the transnationals are ruthlessly exploiting the working people of developing countries and rapaciously plundering their natural wealth, the comment said. By transferring ecologically unsafe factories and industries there, they save no spending on pollution control and safety engineering. In this way American monopolies, for example, were able to take some nine billion dollars in net profits out of developing countries in 1982 alone.

The leading capitalist powers of the West are hindering the work of the U.N. Commission for Transnational Corporations. This is why the commission's report to the latest session, which contained a clearly formulated provision about the inadmissibility of transnationals' interference in the internal affairs of newly-free states, was an indubitable success.

FURTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

'Cheap Propaganda'

LD262135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The American President made a speech yesterday to a joint session of both Houses of Congress. This was the traditional address on the state of the union. As always in an election year, the President's speech had a clearly expressed preelection tone, although Reagan has not yet officially declared his intention to seek reelection. Nonetheless, NBC TV said in its commentary that the address marks the beginning of Reagan's election campaign.

The future will show whether or not this is so. In any case, this address again convincingly shows that the present incumbent of the White House intends to stubbornly carry on with his militaristic and aggressive course in the field of international relations with complete indifference to the needs of ordinary Americans in the field of the economy and domestic policy.

By manipulating figures and resorting to cheap propaganda tricks, the President devoted a significant part of his speech to justify his economic policy. However, it is well known that over the last 3 years the number of Americans who are forced to lead a pitiful existence below the so-called official poverty line has jumped to almost 4 million. The number of homeless is over 2 million, and the level of unemployment is being maintained at the level of 8 percent of the total work force -- more than at the height of any other crisis in postwar years with the exception of the slump of 1974-75.

The White House chief implied that he intends to continue conducting his policy from a position of force in international relations. While affirming that he is striving to achieve a genuine and equal reduction of the level of nuclear weapons, he did not, however, put forward a single concrete proposal which might promote the achievement of an agreement in this field. Moreover, the President's speech makes it clear that the U.S. Administration intends to continue forging ahead with military preparations.

'Pompous Rhetoric'

LD262144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1831 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpts] [Sobolev] News services of various countries are today giving accounts of and commenting on the American President's message on the situation in the country. He made his traditional address to Congress. Also traditional was the set of promises, optimistic forecasts, and publicity-seeking evaluations of his own policy. This time the President surpassed himself in his rosy-hued address. The message, TV notes, marks the beginning of Reagan's preelection campaign.

The foreign policy section of the message was supposed to justify the President's claim that the United States is now more secure than ever before, but the press and polls show that many Americans understand that the sharp buildup of weapons undertaken by the Reagan administration does not strengthen U.S. security, but on the contrary, undermines it, for it increases international tension.

The president tried to convince voters that he brings the country peace, but a poll conducted by the authoritative Harris service shows that 61 percent of American people think that the President may draw the United States into a war. It is this kind of mood of the American public which, not for the last time, has made the head of the administration resort to peace-loving phraseology. The same poll shows that 38 percent of the electorate is firmly anti-Reagan, and only 35 percent fully support him. Harris and many observers think that in the preelection campaign, the chief questions will concern war and peace and economic and social problems, particularly the huge state budget deficit.

In the same elevated preelection key, the President alloted much time in his message to domestic affairs. To comment on this part of the document, I call on my colleague Viktor Levin.

[Levin] The tenor of the domestic policy section of President Reagan's annual message to Congress is an affirmation that suppposedly, in the 3 years since his arrival in the White House, an American miracle has taken place. It consists, he said, in the fact that the country under the leadership of his administration, has found a new lease on life and has demonstrated vital force, confidence in itself, and the courage of a young nation. As you can see here, too, there is more than enough of the most pompous rhetoric. And how does this tally with the facts? Is there a basis for talking about an American miracle?

The President contends in all manner of ways that the American economy has succeeded in extricating itself from the slump, and last year, for the first time in a long period, in attaining growth in industrial production. However, in order to make such wide generalizations to which Reagan resorts, it is insufficient to base oneself on indices of only 1 year. A miracle lasting 12 months may turn out to be no more than a conjuring trick.

Under Reagan, the poor have become poorer and the number of deprived have reached an unprecedented level. President Reagan strives persistently in his message to create confidence in tomorrow. Everything will be splendid, he affirms. However, specialists are far from sharing the unrestrained optimism of the master of the White House. The council of economists of TIME magazine, which serves big capital, thinks that already in 1984, growth in industrial production will drop by one-third. Weak points in the economy will increasingly make themselves evident.

Specialists see the root of evil in the growing U.S. federal budget deficit. Impressions are forming that President Reagan is acting on the principle of the unlucky French King Louis: After us, the deluge. However, those people who think in categories beyond the bounds of the presidential election campaigns understand that the United States cannot allow itself to live in a state of debt, and that the deficit will not be disregarded with impunity. And the deficit, which is already approaching $200 billion, will, according to specialists, reach $250 billion by 1988, and $280 billion in 1989. This undermines the bases of the American economy and sharply intensifies economic contradictions between the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. So what can the American miracle mean in these conditions? As was stated by one Washington official to THE NEW YORK TIMES: It will be a miracle if the United States lives through 1984 without a strain in relations.

'Safer World' Claim Scored

LD261503 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Are world tensions growing? Many listeners may think this a naive question, naive because people can see clouds of war growing thicker and can feel they live in troubled times.

But some politicians in the West are proving the contrary. In his State of the Union address to Congress, President Reagan has again claimed that the world has become safer, and he attributed this to U.S. armed might. But let us ask ourselves whether we get cooler when we learn about the growth of the already inflated arsenals of weapons, about political tensions between countries, and about one nation threatening to destroy another country only because it dislikes order in that country.

A policy of this kind is being pursued in world affairs by the Reagan administration. Through its fault, practically all talks on nuclear disarmament have been frustrated. The administration announced a crusade against socialism. American soldiers are sowing death and destruction in Lebanon and have occupied Grenada. The United States has organized an undeclared war against Afghanistan and keeps interfering directly as well as indirectly in African affairs.

Did Europe become safer when the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles began there? Certainly not, nuclear danger has grown, the NATO countries in Europe have been getting no military advantages from this move; they are only turning into nuclear hostages of the United States. The United States itself has not strengthened its security either.

When it set itself the task of changing [the] strategic balance in its favor the United States made the Soviet Union adopt countermeasures of a military character, including those toward American territory.

If the United States showed interest indeed in making the world safer, why shouldn't it follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first? Why shouldn't the United States and other NATO countries accept the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty nations not to use armed force against one another? Why shouldn't the United States respond to the appeals of the Soviet Union and start solving the problems of disarmament at the negotiating table on the only cogent and mutually acceptable basis of equality and equal security?

But the Reagan administration pursues another policy. It substitutes confrontation for cooperation and arms buildup for disarmament and a (?fist law) for diplomacy. As a result the world situation is growing acute and dangerous; it is impermissible to underestimate the situation.

Why, then, do American leaders deliberately distort it by talking reassuringly about a safer world? Well, they pursue only one goal, to try to take some edge off mounting concern over Washington's militarist policy and off mounting resistance to such a policy. But neither rhetoric nor claims to armed strength can make the world in which we live any safer.

The Soviet leaders are confident, as Yuriy Andropov noted in his replies to questions from the daily PRAVDA last Tuesday, that there are opportunities for a serious consideration of a number of problems, the solution of which would certainly improve the world situation.

Two things are needed first of all. The United States and other NATO countries must display a wish and political will. We expect concrete actions from the Government in the United States, said Yuriy Andrppov, and a readiness to make this kind of choice. This will draw a proper response from us.

'Preelection Trick'

LD261744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver: "Two Approaches to the Fundamental Problem of the Present Time"]

[Text] Material in the foreign press and statements by eminent statesmen and public figures are vivid evidence of the wide-ranging response evoked in the world by the answers of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to questions put by PRAVDA.

Among these reactions, I would single out a commentary in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which said that the Soviet leader has set out a number of specific steps which could lead to an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. Of late, the nuclear threat has, of course, increased. And everyone knows why. It is sufficient to glance at the sinister photographs of the Pershing and cruise missiles installed in the FRG, Britain, and Italy and at the photographs of the continual protest demonstrations at U.S. military bases.

In his replies, Comrade Andropov speaks unambiguously about the danger of the current situation. But matters are not confined just to this acknowledgement. The Soviet leadership is convinced that opportunities exist for a serious discussion of a number of problems whose solution would undoubtedly improve the situation in the world as well as Soviet-U.S. relations. We have put forward a broad complex of constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and international security. That selfsame NEW YORK TIMES cannot fail to recognize this.

The USSR's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons remains in force. If the United States were to give such an undertaking, it would mean that there would not be either a first, or subsequent, nuclear strikes.

The Warsaw Pact member states have proposed to the NATO countries that they conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force. At the Stockholm conference the USSR has submitted a draft for various measures to build confidence and security. Our proposals on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have long been on the negotiating table. The Soviet Union has also put forward specific proposals on how to remove the threat of the use of force from space, and has called on the United States to begin talks on this question without delay. We have also proposed to the United States, as a beginning, the simple but at the same time quite effective step of freezing nuclear armaments.

And what is the response from Washington? President Reagan has just delivered the traditional State of the Union message. In this message there is no shortage of assurances about an aspiration for peace. But -- and this is most important -- in his address there is again not a single specific proposal on how to achieve this. Furthermore, the repeated praise for America's strength is evidence of an intention to continue to conduct diplomacy from a position of strength [vesti silovuyu diplomatiyu]. But this, as is stressed in the answers of Comrade Andropov, is a hopeless undertaking.

As far as the present peace-loving rhetoric of the President is concerned, this is, as Americans themselves admit, merely a preelection trick. Meanwhile -- and this is also pointed out in Comrade Andropov's answers -- it is only progress along the path toward achieving mutually acceptable accords, and not reliance on force, rhetoric of talks for the sake of talks, that will make the world in which we live truly more secure.

Comparison of TASS Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 27 January First Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report headed "Election Demagoguery," which has been compared with the TASS report published on page A 1 of the 26 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and has been found to be identical aside from minor translation differences.

REAGAN SIGNS DIRECTIVE FOR 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

LD261339 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- According to a report in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, on January 6 President Reagan signed Directive Number 119, which gives the "green light" to the implementation of the five-year programme for preparations for "star wars." The programme is estimated to be worth at the very least from 18 billion to 27 billion dollars.

U.S. PLANS FOR MANNED ORBITAL STATION HIT

LD261641 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Washington's 'Peace' Project" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Popov writes:

The decision has been taken in Washington on designing and creating a space manned orbital station with the changeable crew on board. As was reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, it will cost the American tax-payers a round sum of 8,000 million to 20,000 million dollars. Representatives of the administration assert that this will be a peace project linked only with the holding in outer space of scientific explorations and experiments which it is impossible to have on earth.

Such assertions evoke, softly speaking, mistrust. It is well-known that the NASA programmes pursue, to a major extent, military purposes. An example are flights of space "shuttle" ships which are part of the Pentagon's large-scale programme of creating anti-satellite weapons. Many NASA satellites are used in espionage purposes. In brief, the Pentagon and the CIA make a broad use of the so-called "peace programmes" for their needs.

It is interesting to mention the fact that when NASA's project of creating a space orbital station was discussed by the administration, the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the CIA chief William Casey declared against big allocations of money for the programme. But, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon and the CIA expressed readiness to vote "for," if the space orbital station was put at their disposal. Protests have now stopped. Seemingly, the Pentagon and the CIA received the necessary guarantees.

There is no doubt that Washington's yet another "peace" project will become one more link in the outer space militarisation programme, unprecedented for its proportions and cost, realisation of which will lead to a new dangerous twist in the arms spiral.

U.S. PLANS TO 'MILITARIZE' SPACE ASSAILED

LD261621 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Soviet Scientist: 'Stop Militarization of Outer Space'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- The principled stand of the USSR with regard to the use of outer space is that outer space should be free from weapons of any type. "We are for joint efforts to be exerted as to attain the lofty and humane goal -- to make militarisation of outer space impossible," writes Gennadiy Tamkovich, deputy director of the Space Explorations Institute of The Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the journal "EARTH AND UNIVERSE."

The Reagan administration meanwhile links together American cosmonautics and perfection of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Soviet specialist points out. One increasingly more clearly discerns the tendency of spreading to outer space methods of the policy from the "position of strength." "Some representatives of U.S. military circles started talking of outer space as an arena on which 'demonstrations of force' can be conducted with the minimum outlay," Tamkovich writes.

A special place in American space programmes is assigned to the reusable "space shuttle" ship. It is supposed that space platforms of military purpose with weapons aboard will be put into orbit with its help. Thus, the label of "scientific" has been finally thrown off the "space shuttle" project. The Pentagon already controls long-term projects linked with the reusable space ship, and will use it in military purposes, stresses Gennadiy Tamkovich. Besides, work is in full swing in the United States at the formation of the so-called "Triad" which will enable establishment of a combatant station in outer space.

"The Pentagon strategists would like to use outer space to keep the whole planet under under the nuclear death sword of Damocles. The striving of the Reagan administration to use 'power methods' with regard to the USSR has actually thwarted or postponed for an indefinite period of time the agreed upon joint projects in space exploration. Meanwhile many American specialists are fully aware that it is Soviet-American cooperation in outer space which is the only realistic alternative to further militarization of American cosmonautics," writes Gennadiy Tamkovich.

Thus, the main tendencies of development of American cosmonautics are now manifest above all in militarisation of outer space, the article stresses. This gives rise to concern of the peaceloving public of all countries of the world, including the U.S. public.

It is necessary to do the utmost to see to it that outer space should not be turned into an arena of confrontation, it is necessary to stop militarisation of outer space. This is the aim of the USSR's initiatives, stresses the author of the article.

REAGAN IMPOSES 'DOUBLE OPPRESSION' IN U.S.

LD191031 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

When one analyses the domestic policy of the present Washington administration the third anniversary of whose stay in office is marked this week, it is difficult to pass the administration's record in such an important field as human rights. Carol Simpson, an ABC correspondent, has reported from Washington that the Civil Rights Commission in its new composition has firmly come out against observing the hire quotas for blacks and women. This is a sharp change of policy which has been pursued in the past 13 years.

It must be recalled in this connection that in October last year the President dismissed three out of six members of the Civil Rights Commission whose activity aroused his obvious exasperation. Although the commission has the status of only a recommending body, it angered the head of government when it prepared a report which stated that the situation in the field of civil rights considerably deteriorated over the period of office of the present administration. The reprisal against commission members, as we see, led to the result sought by the administration.

A call to the administration by Jesse Jackson, one of the civil rights leaders, to hold a government conference on the question of violations of civil rights in the USA turned out to be a voice in the wilderness. Many U.S. public organizations vainly seek from Washington an inquiry into glaring violations of human rights in the country. This applies to mass repressions with regard to all the "dissident" citizens, the participants in the anti-war movement, fighters for civil rights, and activists of the trade union movement.

Precisely these days the authorities bring additional units of armed-to-the-teeth police, seeking to suppress the full-of-dramatism long strike of the miners at the copper ore mine in Clifton (Arizona). Gross blackmail and threats were used at the end of last year against 12,000 drivers and mechanics of the motor transportation company "Greyhound" who sought abrogation of a decision on a sharp reduction in wages. Police were also flung against them. It must be recalled that already in autumn 1981 the President was personally at the head of the smashing of the Air Traffic Controllers' Union who went on strike in support of their just demands. Later on the administration by means of threats suppressed the strike of the railwaymen and a number of other sections of the working people.

Double oppression -- social and racial -- has become greater for tens of millions of Americans. "The black population of the USA did not know a more hostile policy in the past fifty years than the one being pursued by the incumbent administration." These words were uttered in New York recently at a convention of one of the oldest black organizations -- the National Urban League. The words belong to the league's President John Jacob and therefore the sound [as received] in a particularly weighty way.

The revival of McCarthyism has become a grim reality in the USA. According to the LOS ANGELES TIMES, the number of people and organizations under systematic surveillance has doubled in the past three years. This is not only a result of the expansion of the rights and functions of the FBI but also the result of drawing the CIA and other special services into constant checking of the loyalty of U.S. citizens.

The administration's record in the field of civil rights is ghastly. The White House has launched a frontal attack on the main constitutional freedoms of Americans. This conclusion is drawn by R. Neas, executive director of a public organisation, the Conference of the Leaders of the Movement in Defence of Civil Rights. This conclusion is a grave charge against the administration which makes so much effort to pose as "upholder" of human rights and freedoms in other countries.

BRIEFS

FEODOSIYA-HOUSTON SEA ROUTE -- The sailors of the Black Sea Steamship Company have placed a new navigation route on the navigator's chart. They opened navigation along the transcontinental line linking the part of Feodosiya on the eastern coast of the Crimea, and Houston, Texas, in the United States. The steamship General Zhdanov was the first to arrive in Feodosiya from Houston. [Text] [Kiev in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Jan 84 AU]

XINHUA ON ANDROPOV'S U.S. MISSILES VIEW CITED

PM261437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of World Peace"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions are the focus of attention by the international public and press. The foreign mass media and eminent political and social figures in various countries assess this document as renewed testimony to the USSR's unswerving desire for peace and for elimination of the threat of nuclear war. It is stressed that the USSR is prepared for broad constructive dialogue on ways to ease tension and is prepared to use every chance to achieve practical accords on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and to strengthen the peoples' security, but that there should not be dialogue merely for dialogue's sake.

Reporting Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions, XINHUA quotes that part of the document stating that the appearance of U.S. missiles in Europe has stepped up not only military, but also political tension. Yu.V. Andropov, the agency reports, confirmed the need for the United States and NATO to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles and respond to the Soviet proposals to freeze nuclear arms and not to use military force between Warsaw Pact and NATO members.

'PAINFUL TOPICS' HIGHLIGHT U.S.-ABE TALKS

LD261521 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today flew to Washington for a series of negotiations with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other American leaders, to last eight days.

Despite the expression of loyalty towards the United States, which is expected here from Abe in the course of the visit, writes the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, he will inevitably face tough pressure on the part of the Reagan administration which intends to demand that Japan should honour all obligations in the military and economic sphere. Tokyo lavishly gave those obligations to Washington during the past year.

As the main gift to the White House the minister carries with him the report on the decision of the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet to raise allocations for the needs of the Armed Forces by 6.55 per cent in the government's draft budget for 1984 fiscal year, despite the huge state debt of the country.

"Highly appraising" the militaristic zeal of the Japanese top line-up, Washington, nevertheless, is going to express discontent with "insufficient", in its opinion, pace of Tokyo's preparations for combat operations on lanes in the north-western part of the Pacific Ocean, which Nakasone undertook "to take under control" in the next few years. As was stated in Washington yesterday by the Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the United States expects Japan to still further build up its military preparations within the framework of the alliance with the United States.

One of the most painful topics at Abe's negotiations with American leaders will be the question of mounting economic contradictions between the two countries, the contradictions which Prime Minister Nakasone repeatedly promised to its overseas "partners" to iron out. Last year the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan again reached almost 20,000 million dollars. At bilateral consultations, which ended in Tokyo a few days ago, Washington failed to get the partner's obligation to open broader the Japanese market for the United States. In the course of the negotiations with Abe the United States intends to categorically demand reduction in Japan's customs duties on 15 types of commodities and full liberalisation of the country's market of farm products.

As is noted by NIHON KEIZAI, the toughening of the tone of the White House is linked above all with presidential elections, which are drawing nearer in the United States, since the Reagan administration intends at the consultations with Abe to demonstrate to the electors its ability to extort concessions from allies.

JAPAN PUBLIC 'FIRMLY PROTEST' U.S. MISSILE PLANS

LD271021 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The majority of the residents of Japan firmly protest against the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration to start in June this year equipping ships of the Seventh U.S. Fleet with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

The evidence of that are the results of the public opinion poll which was conducted by a group of organisations of peace champions in 16 prefectures of the country. Almost 80 percent of those polled declared that they consider it of vital significance for the government to firmly observe Japan's non-nuclear status.

The Washington-plan deployment of "Tomahawk" missiles off Japanese shores has the aim to finally undermine Japan's non-nuclear policy and to turn it into an American nuclear-missile springboard, the TASS correspondent has been told by Hiromichi Umebayashi, one of the initiators of the movement against American missiles. He stressed that the peace forces are fully determined to bar to the U.S. deadly weapons the way to the Japanese isles.

DPRK ASSEMBLY HITS U.S. EXERCISES, NUCLEAR PLANS

LD261513 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 TASS -- The session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the KPDR, which has opened here, adopted an appeal to the parliaments and the governments of all countries of the world to firmly demand that the United States should take nuclear weapons out of South Korea, that it should give up dangerous plans of deploying Pershing-2 missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons there, that it should put an end to provocative exercises in the area of the Korean peninsula and other actions which lead to a heightening of tension in the region, that it should promote the turning of that region into a peace zone.

As is emphasised in the document, the quest for ways of relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula and the peace solution of the Korean issue is the pressing task of the Korean people. The actions in this direction are a contribution to maintenance of peace in the region and in the whole of Asia.

The Supreme People's Assembly called upon all peace forces of the planet to raise the voice of protest against the U.S. policy of escalating the arms race and of war preparations, to express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of the country, to render assistance in furthering the relevant initiatives of the KPDR.

The deputies approved of the new proposals of the KPDR on peaceful reunification of the motherland, which was adopted on January 10 by the Central People's Committee and the Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the KPDR at a joint meeting.

U.S. NAVY ROLE IN KOREA MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD242204 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Viktor Vladimirov commentary]

[Text] An American naval task force has set out on a lengthy voyage in the Pacific. A Pentagon spokesman has said it is led by the attack aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, and the nuclear-powered missile battleship Longbeach. We bring you a commentary by Viktor Vladimirov:

The task force is expected to call at ports in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, on a route that is fully in accordance with U.S. policy in the area. It is no secret how much the Washington strategists make of South Korea. With their 40 large military bases in that country, they feel in command of vast expanses on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific.

American troops stationed in South Korea have been involved in intensive military preparations and aggressive actions. On 1 February they are to join South Korean forces in military maneuvers codenamed "Team Spirit-84". The (?10)-week wargames will be held in the south of the Korean peninsula and the adjacent seas. They are expected to involve up to 200,000 American and South Korean troops, and a great deal of material, including aricraft and naval ships.

The exercises, though formally a bilateral affair, will be joined, if indirectly, by a third participant, Japan. Indeed, many of the U.S. Marines, warships, and aircraft, will move in for the games from Japan. What is more, American newspapers are already (?discussing) the question that Japan should not be made the third official participant in the "Team Spirit" maneuvers. That being so, the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has had every reason to describe the wargames as another link in the chain of dangerous and provocative actions by the United States against peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

Clearly, Washington is moving fast to knock together a militarist triangle spearhead against the Asian countries. Just as clear is that the sending of so large a naval task force to the area of large-scale military maneuvers will only add to the tension in northeastern Asia. The United States is also trying to draw other Asian states into its military schemes, including ASEAN member states, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which the American warships are to visit. In the Philippines the United States has two major military facilities, the naval base at Subic Bay, and the Air Force base at Clark Field. Last year it got Manila to agree to extend the lease for another 5 years. Washington regards these bases as a key element of its strategy in Southeast Asia, and by sending its naval task force to call at Subic Bay, the Pentagon is reaffirming its intention to continue using its military installations on the Philippines for aggressive purposes.

Another visit the task force is to make to Singapore would show that Washington is quite willing to turn the port into its permanent naval base. The American Navy Command has long had their eyes riveted to it because of its large repair facilities and its position at the sea crossroads. It was not without Washington's pressure that the British aircraft carrier Invincible, with nuclear weapons on board, has been admitted for repairs to Singapore. Like the coming visit of the American warships, including the nuclear-powered battleship Longbeach, the presence of the Invincible is graphic proof that Singapore is being further drawn into America's nuclear strategy.

It is not surprising either that the American naval force is to visit Thailand. In disregarding past lessons, Washington is again trying to turn that country into its military springboard. American ships have not yet been frequently calling in at Thai ports, but have been conducting regular exercises with Thailand's Navy. Invariably, there has also been American Marines present at these maneuvers to practise landing operations. Besides, Thai airfields are extensively used by American military transport planes, which are serviced on the ground by American personnel. There has been a marked increase in American military aid and arms supplies to Thailand. Every year Thailand buys between $150-200-million worth of American weapons. The United States is supplying its arms not only to Thailand. It is imposing them on other ASEAN countries.

Just recently it decided to supply American F-16 fighter bombers, totalling $2 billion, (?right) to four ASEAN countries, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Indonesia. All the signs are that this move, just like the proposed visits of the naval task force, is aimed at upgrading America's military ties with the ASEAN countries to a qualitatively new level.

INDIA'S 34TH NATIONAL REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATED

Messages to Indian Leaders

PM261208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;

To Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

We cordially congratulate you and the Government and people of friendly India on your Republic Day National Holiday.

During the years of independent development the Indian people have achieved impressive successes in boosting the economy, culture, science, and technology. India's voice is heard impressively and confidently in the world arena advocating avoidance of the threat of war, disarmament, and equal cooperation among states. Evidence of India's exalted international prestige was its election as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Soviet people are gladdened by the Indian people's successes and wish them new achievements in all spheres of material and spiritual life and in consolidating their country's international positions.

The Soviet Union highly values good relations with peace-loving, independent India and its constructive contribution to the overall efforts to safeguard peace and the peoples' security. The close friendship and varied cooperation between the USSR and India are a very important mainstay of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We are sure that Soviet-Indian relations, cemented by the peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop steadily in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the consolidation of world peace.

We wish you good health and further successes, esteemed Mr President and Madam Prime Minister, and the great Indian people well-being and prosperity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

Interview on Joint Cooperation

PM261658 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Nikolay Vasilyevich Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Party, by own correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan: "Centuries and Years, 26 January Is Indian Republic Day" -- date and place unspecified, first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The Republic of India was proclaimed 34 years ago. Since then extremely substantial changes have taken place in this gigantic country.

Yesterday's colony of British imperialism, fettered for centuries by thousands of British and ravaged by endless internal strife skillfully provoked by the colonialists, has turned into a mighty independent state that has taken a number of fundamentally important steps along the road of progress. Today India is one of the 10 most important industrially developed countries in the world. Today's independent and dynamically developing India, which presides over the Nonaligned Movement, has won enormous international prestige and has turned into a mighty bastion of peace and security in Asia.

India is linked to our country by relations of friendship and close constructive cooperation in all spheres of human activity. On the eve of the national holiday -- Indian Republic Day -- our correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan addressed a number of questions to Nikolay Vasilyevich Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and USSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises.

Question: How is Indian Republic Day celebrated in the Soviet Union?

Answer: Soviet people cherish feelings of sincere affection for the Indian peoples, who have confidently entered the international arena and are strengthening with each step their country's national unity and economic independence. A 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship devoted to the portentous date is currently being held. In all republics big functions, meetings, rallies, exhibitions, and movie festivals devoted to friendly India are being held; these are attracting the attention of the Soviet public at large and vividly demonstrate the profound feelings of friendship the Soviet people and Indians have for each other.

Soviet-Indian trade is developing apace. India is the Soviet Union's main trading partner among the developing countries, and the Soviet Union is solidly in first place in India's foreign trade turnover. The volume of trade between the two countries has now more than doubled compared with the mid-70's level. Recently Soviet purchases of Indian goods -- not only traditional ones but new ones too, the production of which India began only comparatively recently have increased considerably. The long-term program of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is scheduled for many years to come. Only partners that have deep confidence in each other and are firmly bound by mutual interests can plan in this way.

We sincerely rejoice at the friendly Indian people's success in the sphere of space research for peaceful purposes. Launches of Indian satellites with the help of Soviet rockets have taken place successfully. A joint flight by our countries' cosmonauts is planned for this year. Contacts between USSR and Indian scientists are strengthening.

Question: By playing a leading role in the Nonaligned Movement India has gained deserved recognition among the peoples of Asia and the whole world. How important is Soviet-Indian cooperation in the struggle to improve the international situation?

Answer: The Soviet people are deeply satisfied that on many current problems the positions of our country and India are close or identical. They highly rate the weighty contribution India has made and is making in the peoples' struggle to deepen the process of defusing tension, and for peace and international security. Specific Soviet and Indian initiatives in various international organizations and coordinated efforts in the struggle against neocolonialism, to defend young states' interests and to ensure a lasting and reliable peace in Asia and throughout the world, are of immense international importance.

"The struggle of millions of people for peace is also an objective reality of the present day," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his replies to questions from PRAVDA. These millions in Asia and in other parts of the world are deeply concerned at international imperialism's aggressive yearnings in the Indian Ocean. In stepping up its presence there, the United States is directly threatening the security of coastal and mainland states. The Soviet Union, like India, consistently calls for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union followed with enormous interest the work of seventh conference of the Nonaligned countries' heads of state and government successfully held in the Indian capital of Delhi. The results of the nonaligned states' Delhi forum promoted strengthened collaboration between the socialist community countries and the Nonaligned Movement in resolving the major and most acute problems of the modern international situation. In advocating peace, disarmament, and an end to the arms race, the Soviet Union also actively supports the developing countries' efforts to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The Soviet Union sees a mounting threat to India's security, national unity, and territorial integrity coming from forces backed, armed, and financed by the United States. A session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in December 1983 stressed the great importance of strengthening close cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in political, economic, cultural, and many other spheres in the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, and to win peace on the Asian Continent and throughout the planet.

We highly value our friendship with India. It rests on the firm foundation of the 1971 Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty, which is not aimed against any third country and does not restrict either side's possibility of establishing good relations and fruitful cooperation with other states.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the multifaceted friendly ties between the USSR and India benefit both sides. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's November 1982 meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was an exceptionally important event in the development of Soviet-Indian relations.

On their national holiday Soviet people wish the friendly Indian people new successes in the struggle for a peaceful and affluent future.

'Impressive Successes' Hailed

PM262005 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jan 84 p 3

[V. Samarin article under the rubric "January 26 Is India's National Day, Republic Day": "Impressive Successes"]

[Text] There probably is no industrial production sector that is not represented in the Republic of India today. India has its own cars and television sets, locomotives and electronic instruments; it puts artificial satellites into orbit. The day will come, too, when the first native cosmonaut in India's history will take off in a Soviet spacecraft as a crew member together with our cosmonauts. In this way another impressive page will be added to the annals of Soviet-Indian cooperation, which began 2 February 1955. At that time our countries concluded their first intergovernmental agreement on the construction of the Bhilai Metallurgical Plant in India with the USSR economic and technical assistance.

More than 70 industrial and other important projects on Indian soil are being or have been constructed through the joint efforts of the two countries. It is important to note that this cooperation is mutually advantageous and based on equality. It rests on the firm foundations of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.

The Republic of India has won great international prestige through its invariably peace-loving policy. It is the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement and opposes the imperialists forces' attempts to dictate their terms to the peoples of the world. The Indian people support the just cause of Democratic Afghanistan and are developing good relations with the new Kampuchea. India regards the struggle against the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, as one of the main tasks of its foreign policy.

The present complex international situation, for which the aggressive imperialist circles and U.S. militarist forces are to blame, is causing serious concern in India. "The cold war has reached our doorstep," I. Gandhi said in her address to the country over the national radio and television a few days ago.

Washington's emissaries are engaged in feverish military activity in neighboring Pakistan, which is being supplied with the latest U.S. weapons. It has become know that General Ziaul Haq has officially ordered that U.S. Air Force planes be granted the right to land at Pakistani airfields. In Asia attention has also been drawn to the Pentagon's stepped up attempts to obtain military bases in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Indian observers believe that the overseas strategists would thus like to encircle India with hostile forces.

However, all these attempts employ means which are no good. As was stressed in Delhi at the highest level, India will not deviate from its economic and social principles under any circumstances. The republic is striding into the future with a confident step.

In the Soviet Union the neighboring country's successes are viewed with great warmth and satisfaction. Of course, there are still many unsolved problems and serious difficulties hampering movement onward along the path of progress: the poverty of many millions of working people, particularly in rural areas, the sway held by monopolist groups in a number of industrial production sectors, and the stepped up activities of separatist elements egged on from outside. However, the people of India are filled with determination to overcome all difficulties and to better their lives.

At all the stages of its independent development India has enjoyed the good-neighborly support of the Soviet Union. Today, too, as was noted at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session in December 1983, concrete steps are being taken to further deepen the traditionally friendly links between the USSR and the Republic of India. The importance was stressed of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres and in the struggle to avert the threat of war and safeguard peace in Asia and throughout the planet.

On the 34th anniversary of the Republic of India, Soviet people wish its friendly people further successes along the path of building a new life.

U.S. CHITTAGONG USE INDIAN OCEAN 'BRIDGEHEAD'

PM261324 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Yuriy Zhuravlev "Commentator's Opinion": "The Indian Ocean Needs Peace"]

[Text] The statement by Harry Barnes, U.S. ambassador to India, that the United States intends to use the Bangladesh port of Chittagong as a base for ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet has been greeted with anxiety by the world public. Such actions by Washington eloquently show that the United States is continuing its course of militarizing the Indian Ocean area, ignoring the demands of most countries in the region.

In building up its militarist activity in this area of the world on the pretext of defending "threatened American interests," U.S. imperialism is trying to form a bridgehead to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. According to figures cited by the Indian press, for example, the Pentagon already has access to 34 military bases, strongholds, and installations located in the Indian Ocean region. In fiscal 1982 alone the United States spent $742.2 million on expanding and modernizing its bases in Oman, Somalia, Kenya, and Egypt and on the island of Diego Garcia and intends to appropriate a further $30 billion in the next 5 years to expand its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The progressive public of the region's countries points out that, the more the U.S. military presence builds up in the Indian Ocean area, the more the situation in the region worsens and the American threat to the peoples of liberated countries struggling against imperialist, neocolonialist policy grows. The peoples of the littoral states are demanding that the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace and cooperation. And this demand is receiving the full support of all peace-loving forces in the world.

PAKISTAN TEST-LAUNCHING CARRIER MISSILES

LD261551 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 26 TASS -- Launching tests of carrier missiles have been held in a secret proving range in Pakistan. According to the Indian newspaper TIMES OF INDIA, Pakistan's industry is starting batch production of these missiles as well as of other missiles.

Relying for support on assistance by a number of Western countries, Islamabad is speeding up the creation of multipurpose missiles to equip naval ships, air defences and airforce. According to press reports, the Ziaul Haq administration devotes special attention to purchases abroad and development in the country of tactical missiles which can be used as nuclear weapons delivery vehicles. To this end a secret agreement has been concluded with West German missile manufacturing firm "Otrag" of the sale of a big batch of medium-range missiles for the Pakistani Army. Plans are being hatched for the construction in Pakistan of a works for the assembly of missiles from components supplied by that firm.

U.S.-THAI EXERCISE SHOWS MORE U.S. 'PENETRATION'

LD261944 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Ivan Lidin commentary]

[Text] The United States and Thailand have just had a 2-week joint naval exercise in the Gulf of Siam. A commentary by analyst Ivan Lidin.

The start of 1984 marked the beginning of new militarist demonstrations of the U.S. Armed Forces in Southeast Asia. The most recent demonstration was held in the Gulf of Siam, where Thai warships and American naval forces and marines jointly practised in conducting naval operations. Joint Thai-American military exercises have become more frequent lately. The reason is that Washington attaches great importance to Thailand. The United States is seeking to restore its militarist positions in that country by escalating its military penetration there. And the pretext is the alleged issue of Kampuchea. In fact, the United States has built up the issue itself, just to have an excuse for interference in the affairs of Southeast Asian nations. The long tensions on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the worsening of relations between Thailand and the three nations of Indochina are fully in line with the goals of the U.S. policies in the region. Washington has been scaring Bangkok with a Vietnamese threat which is really nonexistent, and now it describes Thailand as a frontier state, increasing the shipments of weaponry and military equipment to that country, both as military assistance and for cash. Undoubtedly, the huge influx of American weapons into Thailand will result, in the long run, in the country's submission to U.S. influence.

It is with this purpose in mind that Washington is constantly invoking the Manila Pact of 1954, signed by the United States, Thailand and Philippines, which served in its time as the basis for setting up the aggressive Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Washington's intensive efforts with respect to Thailand have borne fruit. The Pentagon has got back the right to use Thai military installations, though not so freely as before. Thailand's military budget has grown sharply, and much of the funds goes to pay for U.S. military equipment. A part of those weapons is sent to the Thai-Kampuchean border, where the remaining Pol Pot bandits make armed raids into Kampuchea. In the light of these policies of the Reagan administration, the joint militarist demonstrations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea look really sinister. In the recent naval exercises, the U.S. Navy and marines practiced in conducting landing operations and naval blockades of the coast in the near vicinity of Kampuchean territory.

Southeast Asia is concerned over the Thai-American joint military exercises becoming more frequent. The regular demonstrations of strength show that Washington is sticking to its course of heightening tensions and escalating confrontation between Southeast Asia and Indochina.

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR LEAVES MOSCOW

PM261440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] David White Evans, Australian ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow.

USSR-CSSR TU COMMUNIQUE SHOWS 'MUTUAL INTEREST'

PM261451 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 3

["Communique on the Official Friendly Visit of a Soviet Trade Union Delegation to the CSSR"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR 16-21 January 1984 at the invitation of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]. During its stay in the CSSR, the Soviet trade union delegation had talks with a Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the ROH Central Council.

The Soviet trade union representatives familiarized themselves with topical questions of trade union activity in the fraternal country, with the life of the working people, their working and living conditions, and with the experience of labor collectives in work on improving production efficiency and shaping and realizing plans for socio-economic development. The delegation visited the Avia Machine-Building Enterprise in Prague, the Slovnaft Oil Refinery in Bratislava, and the construction site on an ROH tourist complex.

Wreaths were laid at memorials to the Soviet servicemen who fell while fighting to liberate Czechoslovakia from fascism, in Olsansky Memorial Cemetery, on Slavin Hill in Bratislava, and at the memorial to A. Zapotocky, a well-known figure in the Czechoslovak and international workers and trade union movement. In Prague the delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU, was received by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. In Bratislava, the Soviet trade union delegation had a meeting with J. Lenart, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the ROH Central Council, participated in the talks, which were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The warm meetings with workers, employees, and the trade union aktiv of enterprises and organizations demonstrated once again the unbreakable nature of the fraternal alliance between USSR and CSSR working people. At a rally held at the Avia enterprise, its collective was presented with an AUCCTU memorial red banner for the great successes achieved in socialist competition and for its model fulfillment of orders for the Soviet Union. During a meeting with the Slovak trade union aktiv in Bratislava a labor baton from construction workers on the Soviet section of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe was ceremonially handed over to the best team of Czechoslovak construction workers building it on CSSR territory. A large group of foremost Czechoslovak workers and employees uas presented with all-union "Shock worker of the 11th 5-Year Plan" badges for fulfilling Soviet orders on schedule and at high quality and for contributing to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with USSR working people. Talks between the AUCCTU and ROH Central Council delegations were held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and complete mutual understanding. The sides emphasized the need to further develop and deepen fraternal ties and cooperation between the two countries' working people and trade unions on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the ideological unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The delegations informed each other about the main directions of trade union activity in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, defined ways to further deepen trade union cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, and discussed urgent problems of the international situation and the world trade union movement.

Taking into account the trade union's increased role in building socialism and communism and resolving tasks of socialist integration as the material basis for strengthening the CEMA countries' unity and might, and guided by the natural need to improve the effectiveness of cooperation between working people and their trade unions in the interests of consistent rapprochement between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, the AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council signed a new agreement on the further development of cooperation between USSR and Czechoslovak trade unions.

The sides reaffirmed the complete unity of their views in assessing the present international situation and the reason for its sharp exacerbation. They noted with profound alarm and concern the dangerous escalation of tension and the increasing threat of war caused by the adventurist policy of reactionary U.S. circles. Implementing a policy of militarist terrorism in international relations, the Reagan administration is seeking to upset the equilibrium of forces which has taken shape in the world and to achieve military superiority and aspires to world supremacy. Washington is interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, organizing conspiracies and kindling conflicts in various parts of the world, organizing a "crusade" against communism, and fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in order to poison the international atmosphere still more potently.

The sides voiced profound concern at the fact that the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles has begun on the territory of a number of West European NATO states. In this connection, the participants in the talks voiced full and resolute support on behalf of their countries' working people and trade unions for the measures set forth in the 24 November 1983 statement of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a view to ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The correctness of the decision adopted to accelerate preparatory work for deployment of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on CSSR and GDR territory was emphasized.

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council warmly approve the appeal made at the 9th USSR Supreme Soviet session to the parliaments and peoples of all the world's countries to make a weighty contribution to resolving the most burning problem today -- to guard mankind against nuclear catastrophe. The sides voiced confidence that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will continue the policy of ensuring their security, will continue to take the necessary steps leading to an improvement in the international situation, and will actively pursue this line at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The delegations pointed out that, struggling to reliably ensure peace, the socialist countries' working people and trade unions look with confidence to the future. While not underestimating the danger posed to Europe and the whole world by the war preparations and the adventurist policy of imperialism, they believe in the victory of human reason and are conscious of their states' tremendous potential and the force of their combined strength.

In the complex international situation, the USSR and CSSR trade unions, together with the other fraternal socialist countries' trade unions, will step up their work on mobilizing working people to successfully fulfill national economic plans as the basis of the community's economic and defense might and will continue to make the maximum contribution to the struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament. Real prospects in this direction were advanced in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration (January 1983) and in the joint statement of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures in Moscow (June 1983).

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council voice full support for the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist community countries, which are fundamental guidelines for broad cooperation among trade unions of all countries in their struggle for lasting peace and to avert the nuclear threat.

Noting the great significance of the international trade union meetings held in Prague in the summer of 1983 within the framework of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," the sides agreed to continue promoting increased trade union activity in Europe, regardless of the unions' orientation and international allegiance, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the resumption of detente, and to advocate the speediest holding of the Fifth European Trade Union Conference.

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council reaffirm the proposals contained in the documents adopted by the leaders of the European socialist countries' trade union centers in Berlin (September 1983) and in Prague (January 1984) to West European trade unions to activate their participation in the antiwar and antimissile movement and in the struggle to uphold the chief human right -- the right to life -- and to improve the situation, elaborate confidence-building measures on the continent, develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and hold an international trade union meeting devoted to these questions.

The delegations emphasized that the struggle to uphold and strengthen peace is inseparably linked with the peoples' insuperable desire for freedom and independence and with the struggle against internal and international reaction. The USSR and CSSR trade unions expressed a resolute protest against the interference of imperialist forces in the affairs of Asian, African, and Latin American states and condemned the attempts to prevent their peoples from determining their fate themselves.

The sides voiced concern at the dangerously explosive situation in the Near East and the particularly tragic situation which has taken shape in Lebanon as a result of American-Israeli aggression. The USSR and CSSR trade unions demand the withdrawal of Israeli and all interventionist troops from the occupied territories. They proclaim immutable support for the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab peoples in championing their legitimate rights and in the struggle to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The participants in the talks once again voiced fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of the patriotic and democratic movements of southern Africa and the working people of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia against apartheid, racism, and Pretoria's aggressive policy supported by the West's imperialist powers. The USSR and CSSR trade unions resolutely demand an end to all aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola and the complete withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of that independent country.

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council oppose the Reagan administration's hegemonist policy in Central America, hold up to shame the U.S. attack on sovereign Grenada and its occupation, and demand the total withdrawal of American troops from its territory. The sides reaffirm their immutable solidarity with socialist Cuba, which is countering American imperialism's aggressive aspirations; with the people of Nicaragua, who are heroically defending their freedom and independence; with the struggle of the people of Chile against the military junta's fascist regime; and the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Uruguay, who are fighting against internal and external oppressors. The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council send warm fraternal greetings to the Standing Congress of Trade Union Unity of Latin American Working People -- a regional class organization currently celebrating the 20th anniversary of the struggle to unite the anti-imperialist front of working people of the Latin American Continent.

Both trade union centers resolutely support the working people and trade unions of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which are traveling the path of socialist building, and voice fraternal solidarity with their struggle to defend national sovereignty and oppose the intrigues of international reaction.

True to their international duty, the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the CSSR will develop solidarity in every possible way with class brothers, trade unions, and all progressive forces in capitalist states in their struggle for peace, democracy, social progress, and the establishment of a just international economic order and against the rapacious policy of multinational corporations.

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council, jointly with the other fraternal countries' trade union centers, will continue to actively promote the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front, the achievement of united action by the world trade union movement on a class basis, and the steady growth of the prestige and influence of the WFTU as the biggest and most representative international trade union organization and the center for consolidating the progressive forces of the world's trade unions, and will promote in every possible way the implementation of its program for the eighties.

The sides note with profound satisfaction that cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the CSSR, which has become an organic part of their peoples' lives, is an effective security. It is developing fruitfully in full accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR of 6 May 1970 and with the results of the meetings between Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The trade unions of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to take an active part in realizing the creative peace-loving policy of their countries' communist parties and will invariably implement Lenin's teaching on the trade unions as a school of administration, a school of management, and a school of communism, whose vitality is confirmed by the trade unions' entire activity under the conditions of mature socialism and by their increasing role in the economic and social development of society. They see constant concern for increasing production, improving the working people's working and living conditions, and educating a person of high ideological commitment and communist morality as their very important task.

In this connection, both sides emphasized the need to continue channeling working people's initiative toward constantly improving their material and cultural living standards on the basis of raising labor productivity, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and making all possible savings on raw materials, supplies, and fuel and energy resources.

The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council deem it necessary to deepen cooperation in the further development of socialist competition and in enhancing its production efficiency and educational significance. Labor collectives will cooperate primarily in priority directions in cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR -- such as machine building, power generation, including nuclear power, electronics and microprocessor technology, the chemical industry, wood working, and production of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Both trade union centers will continue to promote in every possible way an increase in the contribution of both countries' trade unions to implementing the CEMA countries' Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration.

In this connection, it is deemed advisable to concretize and intensify work aimed at improving international socialist competition with regard to the recommendations approved by the leaders of the socialist countries' trade union centers in Prague in 1982.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in further raising the level of cooperation in the spheres of social policy, protection of working people's rights and legitimate interests, labor safety procedures and techniques, educational and mass cultural work, and other directions of their activity.

During the talks, the socialist community's tremendous, beneficial role in the modern world was noted with profound satisfaction. The AUCCTU and the ROH Central Council will continue to actively promote the growth of its influence and strength and the improvement of enhancement of the fruitfulness of friendly ties and fraternal cooperation among working people and trade unions. It is the sides' unanimous opinion that the results of the Soviet trade union delegation's visit to the CSSR and the realization of the agreement that has been signed will promote this.

The Soviet trade union delegation invited a delegation of the ROH Central Council headed by its chairman K. Hoffmann to pay a friendly visit to the USSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

TRUDEAU VISITS CSSR, HOLDS TALKS WITH STROUGAL

LD262202 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Prague January 26 TASS -- Talks between chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on a visit in Czechoslovakia were held here. The sides exchanged opinions on topical problems of the international situation, discussed some questions of bilateral economic and cultural ties.

In his speech the head of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic stressed that a dangerous aggravation of the present international situation has been caused by the United States attempts to change the military-strategic balance in its favour, above all by deploying new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this connection, he pointed to the importance of the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, whose implementation would mean a turn to the improvement of the situation in Europe and all over the world.

Canada's prime minister emphasized the need of maintaining the East-West dialogue to consolidate peace, to develop cooperation among states with different social systems.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

PM261605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "High Efficiency -- The Common Aim; Levels of Integration"]

[Text] The GDR is consistently implementing the 10th SED Congress line toward the purposeful development of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states. The establishment and strengthening of the GDR has, from the very beginning, been inseparably linked with the Soviet Union's disinterested assistance and with increasingly close cooperation between our countries in all spheres of party, state, economic, and social life.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed between the GDR and the USSR 7 October 1975 rests on positive experience gained over decades from multifaceted cooperation based on trust. This document represents a solid basis for the constant development and consolidation of the alliance between our peoples.

During the GDR party and state delegation's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in May 1983, E. Honecker and Yu.V. Andropov, the general secretaries of the Central Committees of our fraternal parties, were able to note with satisfaction that the course of the SED and the CPSU toward the all-around development of friendship and cooperation between our countries is being implemented successfully.

The GDR and the USSR are participating actively in deepening the process of socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries and pooling their efforts to solve tasks put forward by the scientific and technical revolution. The 37th CEMA session, held in October 1983 in the GDR capital Berlin, showed convincingly that the community countries are engaged in putting their cooperation on a level which matches the demands of socialist building in the conditions of the eighties. Endeavoring to accelerate the comprehensive intensification of their national economies, the CEMA member countries will continue utilizing their forces and resources still more effectively on the basis of coordination.

Special significance now attaches to the consistent implementation of the accords reached between our countries as regards economic and scientific and technical cooperation. This applies primarily to the program for specialization and production sharing between the GDR and the USSR for the period through 1990, CEMA targeted programs, and other long-term agreements between socialist countries which are decisive in determining the development of the national economies and scientific and technical progress.

The GDR party and state leadership attaches particular importance to the elaboration of an integrated economic strategy and increasingly close coordination of economic policy with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries. This is an objective necessity whose significance is increasingly particularly forcefully at present, in the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation for which imperialism is to blame. On the basis of the positive experience gained in the course of the implementation of the long-term program for specialization and production sharing with the USSR for the period through 1990, it is now essential to jointly elaborate the main avenues of economic development through the year 2000. In this context attention will be focused on the coordination of the main avenues of scientific and technical development. The aim is, by means of ensuring a still closer interaction between scientific research potentials, to achieve results in the most important spheres of technical progress which match up to the highest world standards.

Even now, a high level of interaction is characteristic of the GDR and USSR economies. This is borne out particularly by the weight which foreign trade has acquired in our relations. The volume of the reciprocal trade exchange planned for 1984 is in excess of R16 billion. The USSR's share in the GDR's foreign trade now totals 38 percent, while the GDR's share in the Soviet Union's foreign trade has reached almost 10 percent. Judging by their total volume of trade, it is obvious that the two countries are each other's number one trading partner.

Approximately two-thirds of the GDR's exports consist of machine and instrument building goods, and also goods from the electrical equipment and electronic industry. Important items in our deliveries to the USSR are metallurgical and forging and pressing equipment, petroleum refining industry machinery, agricultural and food industry machinery, machine tools, automated production lines for the ball bearing, automobile, and tractor building industry, shipbuilding products, and track-borne means of transport. Deliveries of consumer goods also play a considerable role in the GDR's exports.

Through its deliveries, the Soviet Union is making a substantial contribution to the development of the material and technical base of the GDR's national economy. The USSR is taking part in the construction of major projects in our republic's power and chemical industries and other sectors. Since 1968 an increasing number of major power stations in our country are being equipped with Soviet-made turbogenerators and other equipment. More than 45 percent of all electricity generated in the GDR is produced by means of Soviet equipment. The imports of energy sources and raw materials from the Soviet Union are vitally important for us. This applies primarily to oil, natural gas, iron ore, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, pulp, and cotton. In view of the crisis situation on the capitalist world market, the stable deliveries from the Soviet Union are invaluable for our republic.

Within the framework of trade exchange and on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements, the GDR is making its contribution to the increased production of raw materials and fuel in the USSR. Our country's construction and installation workers are participating in the construction of a number of pipeline projects in the USSR. The GDR is supplying opencut mining equipment for the huge thermal power complex which is being constructed in Ekibastuz. This equipment has fully proved its worth. Currently, almost 50 percent of the hard coal mined at this complex is being extracted by means of equipment from the GDR. Our countries will go on implementing joint measures to develop mineral deposits and extract minerals. Thus a multilateral agreement was signed at the 37th CEMA session to organize cooperation in the construction of the Krivoy Rog mining and enrichment combine in the USSR. This will create the preconditions for uninterrupted supplies of iron ore from the Soviet Union to the participating countries in the period after 1985.

Trade exchange between the GDR and the USSR reflect increasingly the systematic links based on division of labor in the sphere of material production, science, and technology. At present more than 60 percent of the machines and equipment exported by the GDR to the Soviet Union are produced on the basis of specialization and production sharing agreements. This is an important prerequisite for further steadily enhancing the technical standard and quality indicators of reciprocally supplied goods. Thus 50 percent of the ships built at GDR shipyards for the Soviet Union are based on new designs. Since 1980 alone, the production of 11 new types of ships has been assimilated. Similar examples could be cited from other sectors, too.

On the basis of 185 intergovernmental agreements and agreements at ministerial level, and also numerous other contracts, joint scientific research and development work is carried out in the GDR and the USSR and organizational provisions have been made for the division of labor in the development of whole sectors of industry.

The main objective of scientific and technical cooperation is to match top standards in the world in the resolution of tasks, in order to substantially enhance the use value and quality of products and also create the technological preconditions for a significant reduction in the consumption of energy and materials. The 37th CEMA session defined the main avenues of broader cooperation in this sphere. It is primarily a matter of the further development of production sharing in the manufacture of machines and equipment which ensure great savings of energy and materials, the development and specialized production of equipment for the processing and utilization of secondary raw materials, and measures to save liquid fuel which is in short supply.

Implementing the economic strategy for the eighties, defined by the 10th SED Congress, the GDR is making great efforts aimed at the more intensive processing of raw materials and energy sources, the development of progressive production techniques, the efficient utilization and saving of energy and materials and the enhancement of the quality of products.

In this we rely on close cooperation with the corresponding Soviet organizations. Taking into account the special importance of microelectronics for speeding up scientific and technical progress and bringing about the intensification of the national economy, both the GDR and the USSR are paying special attention to this sector of industry. As a result of systematic cooperation we have developed important core technologies [bazovyye tekhnologii] and designed and built production equipment which we supply to each other and which makes it possible to constantly broaden the range of electronics and microelectronics. Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sphere of robotics which began in 1981 is being implemented on the basis of 26 sectorial programs. It is increasingly assisting the automation of production processes. In the course of joint work in recent years good results have been obtained in the development of new chemical engineering processes.

The 37th CEMA Session noted the great political significance which the parties and governments of the socialist community countries attach to further increasing the production of agricultural and food products. The cooperation in this sphere centers around questions of further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and the food industry and increasing crop yields and livestock productivity.

We have reached important accords with the USSR on these questions. Thus it is planned that the GDR will additionally take part in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program in 19 spheres comprising more than 500 specific projects. This includes the refrigeration and warehousing industry, the baking, dairy, and confectionery industry, and the manufacture of beverages. At the same time this cooperation covers a broad spectrum from the development and assimilation of the most up-to-date production techniques to the modernization and expansion of existing capacities.

We have also reached a qualitatively new level of cooperation in the production of industrial consumer goods. Close scientific and production cooperation is also implemented in the sphere of household chemicals, photographic chemical products, the glass and ceramics industry, and also in the production of household goods. At a number of enterprises in the GDR and the USSR which produce goods in popular demand joint work aimed at rationalization and modernization is under way.

GDR combines and major enterprises participate actively in the all-around economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR. GDR working people regard the precise fulfillment of their obligations to their Soviet partners as their international duty. At the same time, it is an important component of the socialist competition which is getting under way this year, the year of the 35th anniversary of our state of workers and peasants.

The economic integration of the GDR and the USSR is making a considerable contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of socialism. Daily our republic's working people are scoring new successes in all spheres of social life. They are confident that even in the present conditions of acute class struggle in the international arena, the socialist community countries have all they need to translate into reality the programs for social progress, maintaining and enhancing their peoples' living standard, and safeguarding peace, which were adopted at the congresses of the fraternal ruling parties.

The party leadership, the government, and the GDR people fully and wholeheartedly support the constructive proposals put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at achieving arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and identical security, in accordance with the will and aspirations of all mankind. In connection with the fact that the FRG is being turned into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons targeted on the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist community countries, our republic, by agreement with the USSR Government, is taking steps on its territory to ensure security and maintain the nuclear equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As an integral component of the socialist community, the GDR will continue to do all in its power to contribute to the resolution of mankind's most crucial task at the present stage -- preventing a nuclear missile war.

SED'S KRENZ MEETS WITH GUYANAN PARTY LEADER

LD252307 Moscow TASS in English GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin January 25 TASS -- The need for joint efforts by the peace-loving states and peoples and by all political figures who are aware of their responsibility with a view to averting the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe has been emphasized by Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), and Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Guyana. They pointed out that the way to removing the threat of war is indicated in the peace proposals of socialist countries.

The SUPG's and the PPP's solidarity in the joint struggle against the policy of confrontation and the arms race which is being pursued by the most aggressive circles of the USA and its NATO allies was expressed during a meeting in Berlin today. The two sides condemned the USA's crude aggression against Grenada and demanded that the Grenadian people's rights to self-determination be restored and that all foreign troops be withdrawn from the territory of that Caribbean state.

The two parties, it was pointed out at the meeting, support the demand by the Latin American public at large that the dangerous situation that has developed in Central America through the fault of the USA be relieved through political solutions.

POLAND'S SZALAJDA CONCLUDES USSR ' WORKING VISIT'

Arkhipov Receives Szalajda

PM241053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 20 January I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

There was a friendly conversation in which Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek participated.

'To Deepen' Cooperation

LD210404 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The Polish Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has ended its working visit to the Soviet Union. Its purpose was to deepen Polish-Soviet economic and technical cooperation and co-production. At the end of the visit Deputy Premier Szalajda met with Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

POLISH PARTIES' JOINT SESSION ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM261140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan -- A joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee Presidium, and the Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium has been held here to discuss the main avenues of Poland's foreign policy.

The session emphasized that the main principles of Poland's foreign policy are friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

These principles, the report on the session says, are becoming particularly important now in the period of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation caused by the adventurist policy of the U.S. Administration, which is foisting a new spiral of the arms race on the world, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and stepping up psychological warfare.

The socialist community has a broad, comprehensive program of constructive peace initiatives. They are reflected in the statements by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Poland fully supports these initiatives.

Poland will continue to support measures undertaken within the framework of the Warsaw Pact with a view to maintaining military-strategic equilibrium in Europe and to rendering support at international forums for Soviet proposals for curbing the arms race and reducing nuclear arsenals. Any attempts to undermine the territorial and political structure in Europe based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements will not go unrebuffed. Poland will continue to resolutely rebuff the dangerous revanchist trends in the FRG.

USSR GRANTS POLAND CREDIT TO BALANCE 1984 TRADE

LD262147 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- The volume of Soviet-Polish trade will grow by ten per cent in 1984. This is provided for by a protocol on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1984, that was signed here today.

Mutual goods deliveries will reach 10.7 billion rubles. As in the past, Soviet exports will meet a considerable part of Poland's requirements in fuel and raw materials: oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, iron-containing raw materials, timber and cotton. Also to be supplied to the Polish market in 1984 are Soviet metal-cutting machines, mining equipment, road-building machinery, tractors and farm machinery.

On its part Poland will supply to the USSR machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, road building machinery, complete plant for the chemical industry, motor vehicles, sea-going ships as well as coal, sulphur, chemicals and other commodities.

Soviet-Polish cooperation will expand in the field of the production and delivery of farm machinery and goods for the agro-industrial complex. Trade in consumer goods will grow. Proceeding from the striving to give Poland economic aid and support, the Soviet Union granted the Polish side, just as in previous years, credit for balancing the difference in the value of mutual goods deliveries, a TASS correspondent was told by the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz. The growing import of consumer goods from the USSR will be of much importance for the Polish economy. From the Soviet side the protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC URGES IMPROVED IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM261953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Speech by D. Dragosavac"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan -- Yugoslav papers have published a speech delivered by D. Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to a meeting of a Belgrade district (obshchina) aktiv. At present, he said, the struggle to implement the economic stabilization program is a very important task for the LCY and the whole of Yugoslav society. The stepping up of the level of ideological work in the LCY is also of particular significance. This is especially important now, at a time when antisocialist elements are using the difficulties which have arisen in the country, including shortcomings in ideological work, for their own ends. They are trying to impose different models of social structure on Yugoslavia and are making overt anticommunist pronouncements.

RESULTS IN ALBANIAN FARMING, RESEARCH CITED

LD271012 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "ATA Agency Report"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jan -- As the Albanian ATA agency reports, the plan for the production of wheat and sunflowers was overfulfilled in Albania in 1983. A greater quantity of corn and potatoes than had been planned was also handed over to the state. The country's scientific institutions are helping agricultural workers to obtain high yields -- 49-50 quintals of wheat, 70-90 quintals of corn, 400-500 quintals of sugar beets, and 20-25 quintals of sunflowers per hectare. There are 8 scientific research institutes, 12 experimental stations, and a considerable number of scientific research centers, set up at agricultural enterprises and in cooperatives, operating in Albania.

A number of research projects are focused on questions of agricultural concentration and specialization and of maintaining soil fertility. Other avenues of research include the development of irrigation at district level and in the republic as a whole. Scientists have produced various strains of wheat with a yield of 70-80 quintals per hectare and also hybrid seeds of ("rozafa") corn. As for stockraising, large herds of pedigree livestock have been reared in the country, stockraising complexes have been built, and the number of factories for feed production has increased.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV STOPS OVER IN SAMARKAND

GF211344 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] The state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today paid a short visit to Samarkand on its way home after official visits to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of [word indistinct]. At Samarkand airport, Comrade Filipov and the members of the delegation were received by Comrade Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. The members of the Bulgarian delegation viewed sites of interest in Samarkand, rayons, newly constructed areas, and architectural statues of the [word indistinct] city.

UK LIBERAL PARTY PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT USSR

Ponomarev, Steel Statements

LD252037 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- A meeting in the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a group of British parliamentarians from the Liberal Party headed by the party's leader David Steel took place in the Kremlin today.

Welcoming the first visit in the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Liberal Party's group in Great Britain's parliament, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev said that this visit takes place in a very tense and alarming international situation.

Assessing the reasons behind the sharp aggravation of the situation in the world, he said, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in its resolution "on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet State" adopted on December 29, 1983 noted that it has been caused by the growth of militarism and the aggressiveness of imperialist forces, first of all the United States. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe close to the borders of Warsaw Treaty countries represents a particular danger for the cause of peace, has created a new strategis situation in Europe, enhanced considerably the risk of an outbread of nuclear conflict. And, as it is noted in Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA published on January 25, "the appearance of American missiles in Europe increased not only the military but also the political tension".

The Soviet side said in connection with the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, and security and disarmament in Europe that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proposed there a whole complex of large-scale measures directed, first of all, at putting an end to preparations for nuclear war. Two measures stand out among them: a pledge by the nuclear states participating in the conference not to make first use of nuclear weapons and a mutual pledge by states to make first use of neither conventional nor nuclear weapons against one another, that is a proposal for signing a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

The Soviet side stressed that, despite the grown danger of war, the Soviet State continues as before to pursue its invariable policy of ensuring peace, preventing nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, and developing peaceful cooperation among states irrespective of their social and political systems.

This applies in a full measure also to Great Britain. The Soviet State is prepared to develop mutually beneficial cooperation with it in all fields. It was said at the same time that the Conservative government of Great Britain bears its part of responsibility for the overall deterioration of the international situation and that Great Britain's consent to the deployment of cruise missiles, which are first-stride weapons, in its territory is by no means conducive to creating an atmosphere of goodneighbourly relations and dialogue, about whose desirability leaders of the Conservative government have begun to talk of late.

As to the Soviet Union, it has always been and will remain a staunch advocate of solving ripe international problems at the negotiation table. But, as Yuriy Andropov said in his replies to questions put by the newspaper PRAVDA, dialogue should not be conducted for the sake of dialogue. It should be directed at attaining concrete accords.

Boris Ponomarev pointed out that parliaments and parliamentarians representing the interests of their constituencies are called upon to play a big role in overcoming bias, the spirit of hostility and hatred for the Soviet Union inculcated by mass media organs and government circles of Great Britain. The Soviet people, he stressed, have always had a feeling of profound respect for the peoples of Great Britain.

David Steel said that his party was opposed to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The party which we represent, he said, is in opposition, and has criticized the government in parliament for its position on the question of the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Great Britain. But in the discussion of this question in parliament most of its deputies spoke up in favor of the deployment.

We condemn the militarist rhetoric, David Steel went on to say, since it complicates the relations between states and runs counter to the Helsinki Final Act. He described as topical the USSR's proposal on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and said he did not believe in the existence of a Soviet military threat to Great Britain. David Steel pronounced himself in favor of broadening cultural exchanges, and improving trade between the two states, stating that its present level cannot be regarded as satisfactory. His statement contained an appeal for a resumption of the dialogue between the USSR and Great Britain.

Despite the differences that transpired during the meeting on a number of issues, both sides were unanimous in believing that it is necessary to make every effort to preserve peace and the atmosphere of international cooperation. Both sides noted the usefulness of this kind of meeting.

The meeting was attended:

On the Soviet side -- by chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Vitaliy Ruben, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Zamyatin and Aleksandr Chakovskiy, as well as department chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, and other officials;

On the British side -- member of the House of Lords of the Parliament Lord Mayhew, member of the House of Commons R. Johnston, the treasurer of the Liberal Party D. Jackobs and the officials accompanying the parliamentarians.

On the same day a meeting was held with the parliamentarians from Great Britain in the parliamentary group of the USSR.

Visit Contribution to 'Dialogue'

LD251247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR's parliamentary group, a group of British parliamentarians representing the Liberal Party, led by party leader David Steel, has arrived in Moscow. There was a meeting with the guests today at the USSR's parliamentary group.

Comrade Ruben, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized that in the exacerbated conditions of the international situation, contacts between parliamentarians from both countries assume special importance since their role is to facilitate mutual understanding between their peoples. He described the development of our country's national economy over the past year and the preparations for the next elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The parliamentarians from Great Britain were familiarized with the structure of the supreme organ of state power and with the activities of the standing commissions of its chambers.

Delegation leader Steel said the visit to the USSR is seen as a tangible contribution toward the development of political dialogue between East and West.

Further on Visit

LD261628 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- A group of British MP's from the Liberal Party led by the party leader David Steel today saw the Lenin Mausoleum.

The British visitors have had meetings and conversations at the institute of the world economy and international relations and at the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

BELGIAN PARTY LEADER SWAELEN VISITS MOSCOW

Shitikov Receives Swaelen

PM261141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mutual Cooperation"]

[Text] F. Swaelen, deputy of the Belgian parliament and leader of the Christian People's Party, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

A meeting was held 25 January between A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, L.N. Tolkunov, deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and F. Swaelen.

The talk stressed the importance of exchanging opinions on urgent international questions with the aim of safeguarding peace and security in Europe. It was noted that the Belgian guest's visit is seen as a step along the road of deepening mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

R. Panis, Belgian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

On the same day F. Swaelen visited the "V.I. Lenin Study and Apartment in the Kremlin" museum.

Zagladin on Arms Race

LD261405 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has met in Moscow today with Frank Swaelen, Belgian MP, leader of the Christian People's Party.

The talk covered topical international issues of mutual interest and issues pertaining to Soviet-Belgian relations.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that notwithstanding the increased danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out in connection with the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the foreign policy of the Soviet state is directed as before at strengthening peace and international cooperation, at putting an end to the arms race. This can be achieved as a result of a fair dialogue based on the principles of equality and equal security. This was explicitly reaffirmed in Yuriy Andropov's answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA.

Taking part in the meeting was Belgium's ambassador to the USSR Rene Panis. On the same day a luncheon was given in honor of the guest on behalf of the committee of the USSR parliamentary group.

NORWAY RECALLS ENVOY, POSTPONES SOVIETS' VISIT

LD271204 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Norway has recalled its ambassador to Moscow for consultations. The reason is the arrest of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry official Arne Treholt, who has been uncovered as a spy for the Soviet Union. In addition, Norway has postponed a planned visit by a Soviet Government delegation to Norway during the spring. In connection with the uncovering, relations between Norway and the Soviet Union have deteriorated greatly, but so far no Soviet diplomat has been expelled. However, a number of Soviet diplomats at the Oslo embassy have urgently left Norway.

NATO CONTINUES 'PRESSURE' ON SWEDEN TO JOIN BLOC

LD252136 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- Under the heading "What is indicated by a Secret Document" today's IZVESTIYA carries an article of its special correspondents in Stockholm about the attempts of the NATO headquarters to involve Sweden in the Atlantic bloc. Follows the full text of the article:

"The NATO headquarters tried many times to push Sweden from the position of non-participation in military alliances, which is how Sweden's policy of neutrality is described. On January 24 the press of Stockholm cited another convincing example of this pressure.

The newspapers TEMPUS and EXPRESSEN appearing in Stockholm published a summary of a secret document which clearly shows that back in the fifties the North Atlantic bloc was exerting efforts to draw neutral Sweden in NATO. This refers to a transcript of a conversation between Norway's Foreign Minister Jens Christian Hauge and his Danish counterpart Harald Petersen that took place in Oslo on January 7, 1951.

They discussed, in particular, who was to become NATO commander in the northern zone in Europe if Sweden was drawn in the Atlantic Bloc. Norwegians were in favour of that post being assumed by an American general while the Danish side doubted the expediency of that.

In conditions of differences, the document says, senior partners in NATO -- the United States and Great Britain -- declared that Sweden's representatives should become NATO supreme commander in the northern zone of Europe. Naturally that decision implied that Sweden would lose its neutrality and NATO's northern flank would be expanded to Swedish territory.

This case is quite indicative. And this is not a single case. In the subsequent years, pressure was exerted on Sweden to erode its neutrality. And now, too, attempts are being made to push Sweden off the consistent course of neutrality, to make it serve the needs of NATO and the USA. This pressure is not only external. In Sweden itself there are forces that are interested in the widening of the contacts with NATO. This refers, specifically, to the military-industrial complex, which is not only morally but also materially interested in the widening of such ties.

Quite possibly the numerous cases with the violation of Swedish territorial waters by mysterious submarines of which the local press invariably and groundlessly accuses the Soviet Union are also the work of pro-NATO and NATO circles. The Soviet Union proclaimed many times its respect for Sweden's neutrality. Soviet submarines never violated intentionally water boundaries of that country. Meanwhile NATO forces with the use of such anti-Soviet campaigns are striving to sow mistrust for the policy of the Soviet Union and on the basis of that mistrust to seek the change of Sweden's neutral course, to push Sweden toward NATO.

SWEDEN TO RAISE MILITARY BUDGET OVER NEXT 4 YEARS

LD262034 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 26 TASS -- The Swedish Government is in favour of additional appropriations for military purposes during the next four-year period to the tune of 1.2 billion kronor, while the Conservative opposition demands even a higher rise in military spending.

According to the Swedish press, the demands for additional appropriations are prompted first and foremost by the growing cost of the development of the multi-purpose fighter JAS, intended to rearm the Air Force. The decision to build a new fighter was taken about two years ago by a Conservative government. The present Social Democratic Government reiterated the development program, which will cost the tax payers 24.9 billion kronor.

The progressive press points out that the JAS fighter, the first models of which are already being built, actually means the extension of cooperation between Sweden and the United States in the war industry, which is at odds to the traditional Swedish policy of neutrality.

FINLAND'S SORSA ON IMPORTANCE OF USSR TRADE TIES

LD262225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Helsinki, 26 Jan (TASS) -- Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland and chairman of the Finnish side of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation, has noted the great importance of Soviet-Finnish border trade.

In an interview to the Finnish News Agency he said that border trade between Finland an the Soviet Union has been going on for 25 years and that more than 200 Finnish firms are taking part in it now. Kalevi Sorsa noted that this trade is especially important to the sewing, textile and light industries of Finland.

The border trade, he went on, could be called the laboratory of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation in which new articles and forms of cooperation undergo tests. As a whole, it is a very flexible form of trade and economic links which augments and expands Soviet-Finnish cooperation, carried out on the basis of interstate agreements, K. Sorsa emphasized.

ICELAND PAPER ON STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. BASES

LD241146 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Copenhagen January 24 TASS -- A. Jartarson, chairman of the Icelandic "Movement Against U.S. Bases", strongly criticised the plans of the U.S. military to turn Iceland into Washington's nuclear stronghold in the Atlantic.

He stated in an interview to the newspaper THJODVILJINN published in Reykjavik that the United States was viewing Iceland as a puppet state and did not consider it necessary to reckon with the Icelanders' opinion of the expansion of U.S. military presence in their country. This is graphically illustrated by the recent hearings in the House Appropriations Committee on the Pentagon's request for 60 million dollars to build a port and a large fuel depot in the south west of Iceland for the needs of the U.S. base in Keflavik. The committee has also been asked to appropriate 15.8 million dollars for building in Iceland a U.S. underground armed forces control centre.

Touching upon the Keflavik base, Jartarson characterised it as an atomic base regardless of whether there were any nuclear weapons there at the moment. To make his point, he said that U.S. nuclear-capable warplanes had been every now and then landing at Keflavik, quite possibly carrying nuclear weapons. In addition, every preparation has been made at Keflavik for storing those weapons of mass destruction, which the Americans can bring to the Iceland within a matter of hours.

Jartarson called upon all the democratic forces of Iceland to protect vigorously against the militarisation of the country. The more the Icelandic public learns about the plans to escalate U.S. war preparations in Iceland the more resolutely the struggle against (?them) will be waged, he stressed.

DKP'S MIES CABLES KOHL ON SPACE ARMS RACE THREAT

LD262221 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn January 26 TASS -- The need to prevent the arms race in outer space is proclaimed in a letter that Chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] Herbert Mies sent to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The document stresses that the systems of new weapons developed and tested in the USA can lead to a new spiral of the arms race in the sphere of such armaments. Herbert Mies urges the FRG Government to express a protest against militarisation of outer space. The chairman of the German Communist Party writes that the West must give a constructive answer to the Soviet Union's concrete proposals to remove the threat of the use of force from outer space and in space.

FRG FIRMS HELP MANUFACTURE AWACS PLANES

LD262136 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn January 26 TASS -- The West German military-industrial concerns Dornier, Standard Electric Lorenz and some others are actively participating in the implementation of a programme of manufacturing and deploying in West Germany AWACS planes -- aircraft fitting out with NATO's early warning system.

The newest achievements in science and technology have been used of late in the development of so-called "conventional" armaments.

The Messerschmitt Boelkow Blohm concern set up special design bureaus whose employees are engaged in the development of advanced types of missile weapons and systems. The bureaus already produced prototype samples of a "scatter-action bomb", designed, according to the concern's press bulletin, to hit columns of tanks, armoured cars and command posts.

PORTUGUESE DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT VIEWED

LD261217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] According to reports from Lisbon, the progressive Portuguese press has sharply citicized the results of the recent visit to the United States by Mota Pinto, deputy prime minister and minister of defense of Portugal.

Indeed, writes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalez, this trip was marked by new concessions which Portugal had to make under pressure of the aggressive and militarist policy pursued by U.S. imperialism. It was only recently that official Portuguese propaganda asserted that, allegedly, there can be no question of any new facilities in the country's continental part being put at the disposal of the Americans. It is sufficient, government circles proclaimed, that Portugal contributes to the West's defenses, having leased the strategically important Lajes Air Force Base in the Azores to the United States.

However, now not a shred of these assurances remains. It now turns out that the leasing of the Lajes Base far from exhausts Portugal's military obligations toward its ally from the other side of the ocean. During Mota Pinto's U.S. visit, it transpired that the Portuguese Government had already given the Americans the right to construct a satellite tracking station in the southern part of Portuguese territory. There is no need to point out that the significance of such a station is primarily military.

According to reports, Mota Pinto went even further in meeting half-way with the Pentagon's demands. In particular, he agreed to organize the overhaul of American naval warships and the Mediterranean squadron in Lisbon's shipyards. The Portuguese authorities have also pledged that technical and overhaul servicing will be provided for USAF aircraft based in Western Europe, at works near Lisbon.

Perhaps nothing else could have been expected from the Portuguese minister. After all, in his official Washington speeches, he persistently assured his audience of being a faithful ally of the United States. He also spoke a great deal about devotion to the ideals of peace, shown both by his own government and by the American ally.

However, one could discern the real worth of his hypocritical and grandeloquent assurances from what he had to say about Western European pacifism -- and by this he meant the antiwar movement in Western Europe -- for he alleged that it was useless and not needed, since it served the Soviet Union's interests alone.

Mota Pinto needed these fables to justify in the eyes of the Portuguese public the concessions to the U.S. militarist course that he made during his visit to Washington. Rank and file people in Portugal understand this well.

PORTUGUESE CP'S CUNHAL ON U.S. MISSILES

LD261602 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Managua January 26 TASS -- The United States should refuse to install its new nuclear missiles in Europe and thus create there conditions that would make the resumption of the Geneva talks possible.

This was said here in a TASS interview by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, when asked to comment on the Soviet Union's position set forth in Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA.

A. Cunhal stayed in Nicaragua on a visit at the invitation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

By starting to deploy nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan Administration made a dangerous step spurring the arms race, A. Cunhal said. This placed world peace in jeopardy. The actions of the USA fully exposed its unwillingness to hold serious talks on arms limitation.

Alvaro Cunhal spoke highly of the peaceable foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries. At a time when the military and economic potential of the USA is used to enslave other peoples, interfere in their internal affairs and foment war, the Soviet Union is using its strength to help nobly other peoples and to fight for stronger peace, said the leader of the Portuguese Communists. At the same time, he stressed, the Portuguese Communist Party understands the need for counter-measures taken by the Soviet Union to meet the increased nuclear menace from American imperialism.

NEW SPANISH CP TO EXPOSE EUROCOMMUNISM DANGER

LD261606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From "The Workers Movement: Information and Comment" program, presented by political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television Bronislav Myakota]

[Excerpts] And now a short chronicle from the lives of the fraternal parties.

The founding congress of Spain's new Communist Party has completed its work in Madrid: the Communist Unity Congress. The charter approved by the congress says that the party is built on the principles of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and it is an integral part of the international communist and workers' movement. A decision on the principles of the party's activity notes that it will be the heir to the best revolutionary traditions of the Spanish Communists, and it will be the party that is needed by the country's working class. The congress came out in favor of a return to the Leninist principles of party construction, and it stated that the new party will resolutely expose Eurocommunism as a manifestation of revisionism and a sliding into the positions of social democracy in the workers' movement. While overcoming the split that Eurocommunism introduced into the ranks of the Spanish Communists, the new party will continue the struggle for the unity of all true Communists. The founding congress of Spain's new Communist Party elected the party's leading organs. Ignacio Gallego, a prominent figure of Spain's communist and workers' movement, was elected general secretary at a plenum of the Central Committee.

EEC VIEWS U.S. EXPORT CONTROL BILL AS 'THREAT'

LD2617339 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Brussels January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

West European countries, members of the "Common Market", feel profound anxiety over the intentions of the Reagan administration to largely poison the international trade and economic relations through the resumption and the toughening of the notorious export control bill. The U.S. plans, directed against socialist countries, are viewed by the "Ten" also as a serious threat to their interests. The "Common Market" countries have still fresh in their memory the use of that discriminatory act against the programme of construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. As was stated here by Vice-President of the Commission of European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EEC has been alarmed by provisions on exterritoriality, which are contained in the American bill. The U.S. Administration intends to toughen it not later than in 1984. In this connection the EEC menber-countries sent two notes of protest to the American authorities.

In its anti-communist intoxication the Reagan administration ventures to curtail in a more tangible way Western trade links with the countries of the socialist community. Such actions threaten "junior partners" of the United States not only with reduction of the volume of the business operations, but, what is the main thing, with the loss of sovereignty over their own actions. Thus, Washington has recently demanded in an ultimatum form that West-European importers of American technological equipment should regularly report to whom and what was supplied of what had been purchased in the United States, and also about the use of some products. As was noted in his letter to the commission of European Communities by member of Europarliament from the Social Democratic Party of Germany R. Wedeking, these "insulting police measures on the part of Washington are contrary to norms and principles of international law and trade".

An official representative of the commission reported in connection with that letter that the EEC partners intend to firmly press for the repeal of the measures which were adopted by the White House and its new measures, since these measures are fraught with a considerable economic damage to the interests of the community. The commission plans a number of counter-steps to bring that damage to the minimum.

The anxiety of the EEC member-countries is well justified. They have no doubt as to the reliability of the socialist countries as trade partners, they have firm striving to develop with them diversified trade and economic links. As was stressed by W. Haferkamp in Brussels, the EEC attaches great significance to trade with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union from where it receives commodities, raw materials and fuel necessary for its economy.

GREEK CP LEADER HITS U.S. 'CONFRONTATION' POLICY

LD271018 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Athens January 27 TASS -- Tensions in the world have heightened to a dangerous extent because of the policy of the Reagan administration, which pursues a course for a confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, said Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee. Addressing on Thursday the public in the city of Salonika, he said that these actions by Washington are countered by the socialist countries, national liberation and peace movements. At the present time, he pointed out, the movement of peace forces is sweeping the whole world and reached an unprecedented scale. "As a result of intensification of the struggle by the peoples for peace, and disarmament, for the destruction of nuclear weapons, nuclear war can be prevented." Kharilaos Florakis stressed.

Touching upon the situation in the country, the leader of the Communist Party of Greece said that the right-wing forces using the "communist menace" bugaboo have launched an increasingly persistent offensive in order to prevent progressive changes in Greece. This coincides, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee said, with stepped up aggressive actions of imperialism in the area of the Mediterranean.

ZAGLADIN ADDRESSES SOVIET-FRENCH MOSCOW MEETING

LD251933 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- A frank, serious and friendly discussion on the problems of disarmament and preservation of peace took place at the Soviet-French meeting which came to a close at Moscow's House of Friendship today. The meeting which was held on the initiative of the "USSR-France" and "France-USSR" Societies was attended by political, trade union, public, and other figures, by scientific and cultural workers, clergymen, military persons, and journalists.

The participants in the meeting declared for a search for ways leading to gradual disarmament in the East and in the West on the basis of parity and equal security despite various points of view expressed during the two-day sittings.

Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech expresed the Soviet Union's profound concern over the aggravation of the situation in the world. However, he said, the situation is not hopeless. A way out can be found through the joint efforts of all, irrespective of their views and political positions.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it is ready for all necessary efforts aimed at strengthening peace and at lessening the war danger, Vadim Zagladin stressed.

Representatives of the Socialist Party of Grance, who spoke at the sittings, set out their party's stand which finds its expression in renunciation of taking the French nuclear forces into account in the estimation of the overall correlation of forces in Europe. At the same time they pointed out the need to look for a way out of the obtaining impasse.

Soviet scientist Daniel Proektor called on the participants in the meeting not to shut their eyes to "what brings us together and to what divides us, and in the solution of such matters as the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, cooperate on the basis of what brings us together."

Jacqueline Leonard, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), drew attention to the socio-economic consequences of the intensifying arms race on which astronomical funds are spent. This bears heavily on the working people, leads to the growth of enemployment and aggravation of social problems. As representative of the biggest trade union association of France, she emphasized that the working people of her country will continue to do everything possible for people to come to realize the danger of a thermonuclear war and to struggle against the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

The deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, said Louis Baillot, member of the Presidential Council of the "France-USSR" Society, a deputy of European Parliament, has increased international tension. The Europeans are aware of the danger of a nuclear waw which would result in a catastrophe for mankind, if we do not prevent it. He pronounced in favor of a joint search for ways to prevent a nuclear war.

The Soviet and French participants in the meeting decided to continue the discussion and to meet again some to make their contribution to the search for solutions which are necessary to preserve peace.

ANTI-U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILE PROTEST HELD IN MILAN

LD262027 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Rome January 26 TASS -- Mass protests against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy were voiced today by the working people of Milan, Lombardia. Strikes were called at factories and rallies took place at which activists of the anti-war movement, scientists and art personalities pointed out that most of the Italians were against the militarisation of the country and the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Protests in Milan are a prelude to the three-week campaign "Lombardia-84, a path to peace," sponsored by trade unions and several anti-war organisations. Strikes will be held in the cities of Lombardia and mass demonstrations and rallies organized by peace campaigners.

U.S.-ISRAEL SECRET COMMITTEE SESSION CITED

PM261643 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jan 84 p 3

[Aleksandr Zagryadskiy "Commentator's Opinion": "United States-Israel: Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] Sessions of the U.S.-Israeli military-political committee have been held in Washington under conditions of the strictest secrecy. This new body, whose tasks include the development and coordination of specific measures to implement "strategic cooperation" between the two countries, particularly in the military sphere, was set up as a result of last year's U.S. visit by Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir.

Commenting on the news that did filter through, the news agencies note that the secrecy maintained during the sessions was far from accidental: Discussions centered on the development of joint aggressive military adventures in the Near East region. In this connection, much attention was given to the possible holding of U.S.-Israeli military maneuvers whose basic goal would be -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES notes -- "To prepare the U.S. and Israeli armed forces for joint actions." In addition to this, there was discussion on the question of setting up on Israeli territory dumps for combat supplies and equipment which could be used by the interventionist U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force."

Many political observers draw attention to the fact that recently neither Washington nor Tel Aviv has ruled out the possibility of U.S. servicemen participating in combat actions against the Arabs on Israel's side. In other words, what is at issue is a coordinated strike against the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and Syria, which are hindering the Israeli leadership's expansionist plans.

The intensification of U.S.-Israeli "strategic" collusion [sgovor] confirms yet again with complete clarity that a just settlement of Near East problems is profoundly alien to Washington, which is striving only to protect the interests of U.S. monopolies and its proteges, the Israeli aggressors.

SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS INCITE MOROCCAN RIOTS

PM261315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Disturbances in Morocco"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan -- The French press reports that in the past few days there have been disturbances and riots in a number of Moroccan cities including Marrakech, Casablanca, Oujda, and Tetouan. In some places there have been clashes between demonstrators and police, as a result of which, people have been killed and wounded. The newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS points out in particular that "as well as arrests of participants in these demonstrations, arrests in trade union and political circles seem to have begun."

The Moroccan press links the disturbances in Morocco with that Arab country's socioeconomic problems, which have now been aggravated by a deterioration in the broad working masses' material situation and a rise in living costs.

FRANCE'S CGT CONDEMNS IRANIAN TUDEH PERSECUTION

PM261155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jan 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Sharp Condemnation"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan -- The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) -- France's largest trade union organization -- has sharply condemned the tyranny of Iran's judicial authorities in imposing harsh sentences on 86 Tudeh leaders.

CGT Secretary P. Gensous stated that Tudeh Party members risked their lives in the struggle against the shah's dictatorship. Today they have again become the victims of brutal persecution.

FRENCH, LIBYAN REPORTS ON CHAD SITUATION CITED

LD261952 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Paris January 26 TASS -- According to reports from Ndjamena, fierce clashes occurred near the populated locality of Ziguei, 300 kilometres to the north from the Chad capital, between forces of Chad's Transitional National Unity Government headed by Goukouni Oueddei and units of the French intervention force. FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports that French National Defence Minister Charles Hernu personally ordered a squadron of assault aircrafts to battle. During the air-raids, one Jaguar plane was shot down and one Mirage plane was damaged by air-defences of the national unity troops. One of the pilots perished. A spokesman for the French Ministry for External Relations made an attempt to place responsibility for the Chad developments on Libya. He stated that "France is not going to abandon its objectives in that country."

A spokeman for the Transitional National Unity Government announced here that Goukouni Oueddei's troops were attacked by French troops from the air and returned the fire in self-defence. He rejected the Western press concoctions claiming that the national unity formation, attacked by the invaders, consisted of Libyan servicemen, describing such fabrications as an attempt by certain circles to justify the continued escalation of imperialist interference in Chad.

According to reports from Chad, the situation in that country sharply aggravated through the fault of the imperialist forces that are seeking to speed up the country's transformation into a staging area for neo-colonialist pressure on states in that part of Africa, into an obedient supplier of strategic raw materials.

The newspaper LE MATIN writes that France's military presence in that African country is leading to perpetuation of Chad's division rather than to negotiations. The French military contingent found itself in a very complicated situation reminiscent of the position of the so-called miltinational force in Lebanon.

Tripoli January 26 TASS -- Units of Chad's Transitional National Unity Government conducted a successful operation against army units of the puppet Ndjemena regime in the village of Umm-Damm, reports the Libyan news agency JANA. As a result, 14 enemy soldiers were destroyed and weapons of French and American makes were seized. Fierce clashes were fought also in the region of Umm-Timan in which units of the Transitional National Unity Government put out of action more than 30 servicemen of the Habre regime.

Dozens of people were killed and wounded in the fighting between the population of Chad's several southern regions and forces of the Ndjamena regime, reports the Libyan newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID. According to the newspaper, the situation in southern Chad remains tense.

The developments were prompted, the newspaper reports, by the news of the collapse of a national reconciliation meeting in Addis Ababa on which Chad's population pinned hopes for the restoration of peace and stability in the country. All responsibility for the failure of the conference, convened at the initiative of the Organization of African Unity, the newspaper stresses, is borne by the United States and France on whose instructions their placeman Habre refused to take part in the meeting.

'World Today' Views Situation

LD262102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] After a relative calm, there has been a further worsening of the situation in Chad, where, as you recall, since the end of last summer the French intervention force has separated the troops of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] led by Goukouni Oueddei, mainly concentrated in the northern regions of Chad, and the armed forces of the pro-American henchman, Hissein Habre, who took the capital of Ndjamena and set himself up in the central and southern regions.

Today we have received several press agency dispatches saying that near the Ziguey settlement, roughly 300 kms north of the Chad capital, there was fierce fighting between the Goukouni Oueddei forces snd French units. As AFP reports, on the personal orders of French Defense Minister Hernu, even squadrons of Jaguar fighters were used. The anti-air defense equipment of the transitional government forces shot down one enemy plane, and its pilot was killed.

A spokesman for Goukouni Oueddei said in Paris that the GUNT troops were attacked by French troops from the air, and opened fire in response in self-defense.

It should be recalled that in early January, the Ndjamena regime, which is not supported by the majority of Chadians, broke off the meeting on national reconciliation in Chad convened by the OAU in Addis Ababa under pressure from Washington and Paris. Now, judging from incoming reports, the situation in that country has again sharply deteriorated through the fault of imperialist forces seeking to forge ahead and turn Chad into a bridgehead for neocolonialist pressure on the states of that African region and into an obedient supplier of strategic raw materials.

According to AFP, another four Jaguar fighter planes, one tanker plane, and a Transall military transport plane of the French Air Force have been sent from Gabon to Ndjamena.

In connection with the deterioration of the situation in Chad, Minister Hernu even canceled his planned trip to Reunion.

It is now clear, writes the newspaper LE MATIN, that the French military presence in that African country does not lead to talks, but to the prolongation of the division of Chad. The French military contingent landed there in a very complex situation, recalling the position of the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon.

CROCKER MISSION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA VIEWED

LD262238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1141 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 26 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

The United States is undertaking a new diplomatic offensive in southern Africa in its attempts to find a solution to the problems of that region that will be advantageous to it. It has been officially announced here that Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Crocker has set off on a regular tour of the south of the continent during which he will visit South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

Officially, the aims of C. Crocker's trip are not being revealed. However, as AP notes, the United States believes that the situation that has evolved in southern Angola as a result of South Africa's latest aggression "opens up new possibilities for easing tension in the region." By "easing tension," Washington first and foremost means that the people of Namibia should end their armed struggle for freedom and independence, and the South African regime of occupation on that territory should be replaced by puppet authorities.

The Western press admits that one of the American emissary's tasks will be to encourage its ally -- racist South Africa -- to continue by political means its subversive actions against the "frontline" states.

Pronouncements by high-ranking members of the State Department reaffirm that Washington is trying to establish its hegemony in southern Africa. It follows from these pronouncements that during his trip C. Crocker intends to put pressure on the leaders of the independent African states to try not only to "end the operations of Namibian partisans," but also to "get the Cuban troops to withdraw from Angola." These troops are there at the request of the Angolan Government to protect it from external aggression.

Thus, as local observers note, it is becoming clear that Washington's "peacemakers" actually intend to continue doing everything to delay a just settlement in Namibia and to to maintain a dangerous pocket of tension in southern AFrica.

COPWE'S PROGRESS TOWARD FORMING PARTY NOTED

Seventh Meeting Convenes

LD260014 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Working People's Party has convened for its seventh full-scale meeting in Addis Ababa. Georgiy Tanov elaborates:

The major issue on its agenda is to conclude the work on establishing a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party. The constituent Congress is to take place on the threshold of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution this September.

The question of forming a progressive Working People's Party to rule the country was raised almost as soon as the monarchy was brought down in September of 1974. This was the logical continuation of the nation's resolve to pursue socialist orientation. (?While) the leaders accomplished radical social and economic reforms, they have promoted ideological education among the working class, professionals, armymen, and cooperative movement activists.

As a result of this work, the commission was set up in December of 1979. This involved a new phase in the national democratic revolution. It is noteworthy that Ethiopian revolutionaries rejected the idea of artificially stepping up the process of forming the party. Much time was needed to turn the commission into a truly Marxist-Leninist party. Its forming necessitated the strengthening and expansion of public organizations involving the masses and strenuous ideological work in the urban and rural areas.

These gigantic endeavors took place in 1980-83. A year ago, at the second congress held by the commission, the Ethiopian leaders had every reason to declare that favorable conditions had been established for creating [words indistinct].

By that time about 1,000 party locals already functioned or were about to start functioning at plants, factories, state farms, offices, farmers' associations, army units and educational institutions. The social composition of the commission changed noticeably. The number of workers and farmers had increased from (?4) to 25 percent. Now it is even higher. Revolutionary activists in public organizations, labor unions, farmers' associations, and youth and women's organizations made up 1.3 million people. The future party already had a solid foundation.

As Marxist-Leninist theory so soundly indicates, and the undertakings of our revolution demonstrate, stressed the Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam a year ago, the leadership of the vanguard Leninist party is decisive for guaranteeing to a popular revolution the fulfillment of its immense historical mission. Such a party is the basic issue beginning from the overthrow of the old political order to the building of socialism. Such is the approach of Ethiopian revolutionaries to the role and goals of the party whose establishment has entered its final stage.

Mengistu on Party Formation

PM261322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent A. Serbin: "An Event of Tremendous Significance"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 Jan -- The formation of a vanguard party is of tremendous historical significance for the country, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), said at a routine plenum of the COPWE Central Committee. As is known, in accordance with the decisions of the second COPWE congress, the party is to be established this year.

In his plenum report, Mengistu Haile Mariam reported that 240 primary, 70 district, and 33 regional COPWE organizations have been formed in the country. The party program and rules are being prepared.

The future of the revolution in Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, can be ensured only under conditions of ideological unity and organizational cohesion. He emphasized the importance of ideological work and talked about the steps that are being taken to expand it. The speaker pointed out the importance of further strengthening mass organizations -- trade unions, peasant associations, associations of city dwellers and others.

Mengistu Haile Mariam noted the successful development of cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the socialist countries, in particular with the Soviet Union. Describing the international situation, he pointed out the indefatigable efforts the USSR is making in the interests of peace and detente.

U.S.: HELICOPTER DID INTRUDE NICARAGUAN AIRSPACE

LD262151 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- Faced with irrefutable facts, the U.S. Department of Defence in point of fact admitted officially that a U.S. helicopter downed by the Nicaraguan Armed Forces on January 11 had intruded into the air space of that Central American country.

meanwhile the authors of the report prepared by the Pentagon are trying in every way to absolve the U.S. military from the responsibility for that provocative incident which the U.S. Administration has used to stir up anti-Nicaraguan hysteria.

U.S. STEPPING-UP PRESSURE ON NICARAGUA

LD262122 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Almost every day there is more and more evidence that the United States does not intend to ease its pressure, provocations, and military hysteria over Nicaragua. AFP recently learned of the contents of a secret document that was presented to the American Congress last November. It says that the command of the U.S. southern military region is taking steps to prepare for the resolution of the Nicaraguan problem by use of force if the necessity arises. You see how odd and sinister that thought sounds, a settlement using force.

A copy of the documents received by AFP says that the joint maneuvers in Honduras, in which 5,000 American soldiers are taking part and which have been under way from last September and are to end this February, are aimed at providing cover for the attacks of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries on Nicaragua from Honduran territory. Up to 1 February, the Somozists, according to this plan, must step up the partisan war as a pretext for increased U.S. aid.

The report says that the next stage of the maneuvers will be held from 29 January through 3 February. During these exercises, a practice air and sea landing with the aim of deflecting Nicaraguan intervention in the Aguacate and Jamastran regions in southern Honduras, where there are several supply bases for the counterrevolutionaries, will take place. The next series of maneuvers, with participation of 5,000 American soldiers, as the Pentagon has already announced, will begin in Honduras in June.

Thus, we are witnessing an uninterrupted escalation of U.S.-organized threats, provocations, border violations, bandit attacks, and direct armed intervention against an independent, sovereign country. Things have already come to the point where, as the aforementioned secret document says, the Pentagon has even worked out a long-range plan for the use of the available facilities built by the Americans in Honduras. They were built for the American Armed Forces, and now they are intended for use in the evacuation of employees of the American Embassy in Nicaragua into Honduras and the evacuation from Nicaragua to Honduras of 6,000 Americans living in Nicaragua, if the need arises, in the event of a settlement of the Nicaraguan problem by force.

Such praiseworthy humanitarian feeling, such touching concern for the safety of Americans living in Nicaragua, is reminiscent of the concern evidenced a while ago in Grenada. However, as in Grenada, the Americans living in Nicaragua do not need protection and feel quite calm in that country, for no one is threatening them, and they have repeatedly said this at demonstrations that have taken place at the American Embassy in Managua. A few days ago, after the new year in January, I watched one such demonstration, the participants in which -- Americans, I repeat -- demanded an end to the dirty war around Nicaragua and called for the Nicaraguan people to be left in peace, and with them the Americans who live in that country and feel themselves in complete security there.

I want to show you a badge given to me in Managua at the American Embassy by one of the participants in these demonstrations. "No Vietnam in Central America" is written on this badge, a succinct and precise expression of the demands of millions of ordinary Americans.

SOVIET SHIP DELIVERS MAIZE TO NICARAGUA

LD262242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Trushin reports: Hundreds of Nicaraguans have welcomed the Soviet vessel Kapitan Kushnarenko, which delivered 14,000 tons of maize -- a gift to Nicaragua from the Soviet Union -- at the maritime port of Corinto. Speaking at a festive ceremony at the delivery of the cargo, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the State Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, gave a high appraisal of the humanitarian assistance of the Soviets to the Sandinist revolution, which has become a victim of aggression of the United States.

Lasting ties of friendship and cooperation link the peoples of the two countries. While the Reagan administration is spending millions of dollars on financing and training the Somozist gangs, and is pursuing a course of destabilizing the sitaution in the country, the USSR is helping to rebuild the shattered Nicaraguan economy and is helping to implement a program of socioeconomic changes that the government of the republic adopted in the interests of the majority of Nicaraguans.

A Soviet field hospital has already been operating in the department of Chinandenga for over a year, and a large hospital will be built in one of Managua's working-class areas with USSR assistance. Soviet specialists are rendering aid to Nicaragua in developing its energy, mining, and textile industries and are helping to train national cadres.

Ships carrying Soviet tractors, construction machinery, medical supplies, and fertilizers come to the Port of Corinto. They leave Corinto for the USSR carrying traditional Nicaraguan export goods.

U.S.-HONDURAN 'BIG PINE II' EXERCISES CONTINUE

LD261927 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Managua January 26 TASS -- The "Big Pine-2" U.S.-Honduran joint military exercises are not yet over in Honduras, but the preparation for the new "Big Pine-3" exercises has already started in Tegucigalpa. An official communique of the command of the Honduran Armed Forces says that the exercises will be started next June and that armies of El Salvador and Guatemala will also be involved.

New York January 26 TASS -- The United States has decided to turn Honduras into a bridgehead for subversive activity and aggression against Nicaragua and other Central American countries. Local observers are of the opinion that this precisely is shown by the decision of the White House and the Pentagon to perpetuate the U.S. military presence in Honduras through a continual holding of the "Big Pine" exercises.

The involvement of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala in the exercises means a practical step by the Pentagon to rally the U.S. puppets in the struggle against Nicaragua. Observers note that versions of Nicaragua's invasion on the Grenadian scenario will be drilled during these military exercises.

According to one of the versions, counter-revolutionary gangs of Somoza men trained, armed, and financed by the CIA are to invade Nicaragua, to seize a part of its territory, to form an "interim government" and to ask "assistance" from the reactionary regime of Central America. According to another version, units wearing the uniforms of the Nicaraguan Army are to raid a camp of Somoza gangs on Honduran territory in order to create a pretext for invading Nicaragua.

U.S. ENVOY 'CRUDELY ATTACKS' COSTA RICA POLICIES

LD262232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0536 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jan (TASS) -- In breach of universally accepted international norms, Curtin Winsor, the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, has crudely attacked the policies pursued by the government of President Monge and the ruling National Liberation Party. He criticized the work of enterprises under state control, and in the crudest possible manner, demanded that the government change its economic course and made threats against it. Everything that is now being done in the country, Washington's official representative in San Jose peremptorily asserted, "is scandalous."

This imperious and scornful attitude on the part of the representative of Reagan's administration toward sovereign Costa Rica has given rise to a storm of indignation in the country. Representatives of official circles resolutely condemned the U.S. ambassador's statement, appraising it as the crudest possible interference in the country's internal affairs.

Rodrigo Mora, the leader of the National Liberation Party in the Legislative Assembly, noted that the American ambassador's utterances are "completely impermissible interference in the country's political life." The United States, he emphasized, "has no right to interfere in the government's activities." As the paper DEBATE writes in this connection, the representative of a foreign power conducts himself in a sovereign country like a Roman consul. He sees Costa Rica as [words indistinct].

NETHERLANDS POLITICIAN SCORES U.S. C. A. POLICY

LD262315 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague January 26 TASS -- The policy of the Reagan administration with regard to Central American countries leads to the turning of that area into another Vietnam. This was said by chairman of the Netherlands Labour Party Max Van den Berg who made a fortnight's tour of Central American countries. "Europe must do everything within its power to prevent further developments in this trend. The Netherlands together with other West European countries must bring strong pressure to bear on the United States so that military and other interference of the United States in the area be stopped."

The chairman of the Labour Party said that the coming elections in El Salvador are a crude farce. "There is only one choice in that country, between the right wing and the ultras, and statements of President Reagan about progress in El Salvador in the sphere of human rights are another proof of the fact that the United States is backing the regime of murderers," he said.

Max Van den Berg said that the number of victims among the civilian population of Guatemala is appalling. But genocide perpetrated by the Guatemalan regime cannot break the people's resistance, he said.

Van den Berg visited Nicaragua where, he said, he could see for himself that the population is determined to rebuff counter-revolutionary gangs staging subversive and terroristic actions. He said the scopes of these actions show that these are not separate secret operations of the CIA but overt attacks. The Dutch figure said he was greatly impressed by the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government for purposes of economic development of the country. He said these efforts could serve as an example for many developing countries.

MEXICAN POLITICIAN ON ANDROPOV PRAVDA INTERVIEW

LD261805 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Mexico City January 26 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA show convincingly that the present Washington administration headed by President of the United States Ronald Reagan is wholly and fully responsible for the extremely acute situation that has now developed in the world. This was said by Eduardo Montes, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, chief editor of the press body of the party, the newspaper ASI ES.

The fact that the White House having no regard for the world public opinion is deploying in Western Europe its missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries shows that it is precisely the United States that tries to plunge mankind into an abyss of nuclear catastrophe, Eduardo Montes told TASS correspondent Igor Golubev. In his answers, Yuriy Andropov made it clear what a grave danger is presented to the whole world by the militaristic foreign policy course of the United States based on the policy of blackmail and threats, on interference in internal affairs of other countries and military interventions against sovereign states.

Therefore I would like to stress once again, Eduardo Montes said, that the United Socialist Party of Mexico has always supported most resolutely and is supporting the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at arresting the arms race conducted by the U.S. imperialist circles, at ensuring international detente and averting world nuclear war.

In his answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA Yuriy Andropov advances again constructive realistic proposals, which, if discussed, can become a real road to the stabilisation of the situation in the world, to the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, Eduardo Montes said. Therefore, one can be firmly confident, Eduardo Montes said in conclusion, that these proposals will be supported by all peaceful honest people in various areas of the world who are aware of the irreparable disastrous consequences that nuclear war will have for mankind.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARD TO USTINOV

PM271119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Today Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, was presented the Playa Giron Order by Lionel Soto, ambassador of Cuba to the USSR, on behalf of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba. Dmitriy Ustinov has been decorated for his outstanding contribution to the protection of peace and socialism and to the extension of friendship and combative fraternity between the peoples, parties and armed forces of the USSR and Cuba on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Lionel Soto cordially congratulated Dmitriy Ustinov upon the decoration and wished him fresh success in his responsible work.

In a reply speech, Dmitriy Ustinov thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the State Council of the Republic. He said he viewed the decoration as recognition of the services rendered by the Soviet people and the Armed Forces of the USSR and of the outstanding role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba and in extending fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Present at the award presentation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy main political directorate; and L. Felipe Vazquez, plenipotentiary minister and counselor at the Cuban Embassy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 25 JAN SESSION DETAILED

PM261345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held 25 January.

The USSR Government wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the assessments and conclusions contained in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The session examined the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1983. N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered reports on these issues.

As a result of Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and realizing the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums to improve economic management and enhance organization and discipline, this year there has been an increase in economic development rates and positive advances have appeared in the national economy.

National income rose 3.1 percent in comparison with 1982 and the volume of industrial production rose 4 percent, including 4.3 percent for group "B," while the commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments rose 5 percent. Rail transport began to work more steadily. The plan for the sale of output was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries. Qualitative indicators improved somewhat. Labor productivity rose 3.5 percent in industry, 6 percent in agriculture, 3.1 percent in construction, and 3.9 percent in rail transport. Targets were fulfilled for reducing the output prime cost and material expenditure on its production.

Certain results were achieved in implementing the Food Program. Gross agricultural output rose 5 percent. The plan for purchases of livestock, poultry, and milk was fulfilled. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes was strengthened, and the number of profit-making farms increased considerably.

Measures to improve the people's living standard continued to be implemented. The average monthly wages of workers and employees rose 2.4 percent and kolkhoz members' earnings 7 percent. The population's real incomes rose 2 percent. Retail trade turnover increased 2.7 percent. The volume of consumer services to the population increased 2 percent. The total area of housing commissioned was over 110,000 square meters. New schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions, and other cultural and consumer establishments were constructed.

The state budget was fulfilled 100.3 percent in 1983 in terms of revenue.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers session noted that there are still substantial shortcomings and bottlenecks in many sectors of the national economy.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and planning organs have still not achieved effective and full use of the country's production, scientific, technical potential.

The machine shift coefficient in a number of mainistries remains low. In 1983 the plans for the production of individual types of output in physical terms and its deliveries under contracts were not fulfilled. The plan for the development of science and technology was underfulfilled. The state of affairs remains unsatisfactory in capital construction, and the plan for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities using state capital investments was underfulfilled.

Some USSR ministries and union republics did not fulfill the targets for the production of consumer goods, which was one of the main reasons for the nonfulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan.

The USSR Council of Ministers has obliged ministers and leaders of USSR departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to analyze in depth the results of the fulfillment of the plan for 1983 and, proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the instructions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's speech at that plenum, to draft and implement measures to introduce exemplary order in production and in all sectors of economic and cultural building, ensure the strictest observance of contract commitments, further consolidate state, plan, and labor discipline, make extensive use of progressive forms and methods of organizing labor, enhance the effectiveness of competition, and make the maximum use of existing reserves, seeking the precise organization of work centrally and locally and an improvement in the standard of economic management in order on this basis to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets set for 1984 and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives.

The task has been set of ensuring the further growth of production efficiency, making this growth steady, and achieving an above-plan increase of approxiamtely 1 percent in labor productivity and a reduction of approximately 0.5 percent in the prime cost of output and work.

Special attention was paid to the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, automate production, actively introduce progressive manufacturing methods, assimilate the production of new types of output meeting modern requirements, and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for new equipment, viewing this as a matter of prime importance.

The fuller use of existing production, scientific, and technical potential must be ensured, as must an increase in the machine shift coefficient, and the strictest observance of the policy of thrift and care in spending material, manpower, and financial resources. Construction ministries have been asked to fundamentally improve the organization of construction work, to focus their efforts and funds on 1984's priority projects and projects scheduled for commissioning in 1985, and to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the construction of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer establishments.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must take all steps in their power to step up the production of consumer goods, improve their quality, and expand their range and to further develop the network of consumer services enterprises and improve their work.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have been asked to ensure the speediest completion of preparations for spring sowing and the successful wintering of livestock.

Great attention was paid to questions concerned with environmental conservation and the use of natural resources.

The USSR Council of Ministers also examined the question of the state of affairs with regard to the observance of safety regulations at enterprises and in industrial organizations. A decision was taken in which the ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations were asked to step up work on the prevention of accidents and injuries in production.

Taking part in the USSR Council of Minister session were G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, and A.A. Gromyko, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev and V.I. Dolgikh, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and I.V. Kapitonov and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech to conclude the session.

CPSU POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING

LD271337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The 25th city report-back and election party conference opened in the hall of columns in the House of the Unions in Moscow today in an atmosphere of monolithic cohesion around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee.

The delegates will sum up the results of the activity of the capital's party organization in the period under review and discuss the tasks stemming from the decisions of the December, 1983, plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the proposals and conclusions contained in Comrade Andropov's speech.

In the presidium, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov were met by prolonged applause.

Also here are representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, veterans of the party, the October Revolution, the Great Patriotic War, leading production workers and production innovators, those active in science and culture, and military leaders.

The conference's agenda was approved: the report of the Moscow City party committee and the report of the auditing commission of the city organization of the CPSU; elections to the leading bodies of the city organization of the CPSU.

The report of the Moscow City party committee is being delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION SESSION NOTED

LD251728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] In the House of the Unions in Moscow today, a regular session of the Central Electoral Commission on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Markov, at which a series of issues relating to preparations for the forthcoming elections was reviewed.

Reports on the progress of preparations for the elections were delivered by: Comrade Gureckas, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Romanov, chairman of the Mari ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Taranov, chairman of the Stavropol Krayispolkom. Briefs on the matter under discussion were given by Comrade Biryukova, deputy chairman of the Central Electoral Commission; and Comrade Makarov, commission member. Comrade Yepishev, Army general, member of the commission, head of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy, reported on the work being carried out in units and subdivisions of the Soviet Army and Navy.

It was noted at the session that the electoral campaign is proceeding under the profound influence of the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the directives contained in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Pre-election work is closely interwoven with specific tasks of the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of society. Socialist competition is taking on broad dimensions; many labor collectives are taking on enhanced obligations in honor of the elections and directing their efforts toward fulfilling plan tasks and utilizing all opportunities to overfulfill these. Soviet people are fighting actively to strengthen discipline, order, and the level of organization.

The meetings being held throughout the country to nominate candidates for USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, and the district election conference, bear eloquent witness to the real nature of socialist democracy and demonstrate the inviolable unity of the bloc of Communists and nonparty persons.

The Central Electoral Commission pointed out that all necessary measures in preparation for the elections are being carried out in good time and fully in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the directions laid out in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the tasks of party organizations in connection with the preparations for and execution of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Commission heard a report by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the formation and composition of electoral commissions on elections of the Council of Nationalities from the union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs, of constituency electoral commissions on elections to the Soviet of the Union and on elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, and of other electoral commissions. In accordance with the electoral law, 176,928 electoral commissions have been formed and have set to work, comprising 2,052,516 representative of labor collectives and social organizations. In comparison with the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, the size of the electoral commissions has increased by 391,000 people. The commissions are composed of 54.5 percent of workers and kolkhozniks, 49.3 percent are women, 35 percent are young people under 30 years of age, and 55.9 percent are nonparty members. The chairmen of 77,560 commissions are workers and kolkhozniks. The data on the composition of the commissions bears witness to the fact that they are genuine organs of the people. The profoundly democratic nature of our socialist order and the Soviet electoral system is manifested in this.

A review was made of preparations for the elections on ships of the marine, fishing, and expeditionary fleets, and at polar and hydrometeorological stations and also of the measures to ensure that those electors who will on the day of the elections be in sanatoriums, health resorts, and other rest places, or taking part in scientific expeditions and geological and survey detachments, will be able to participate in the elections.

The Central Electoral Commission took into consideration information from Comrade Nikitin, head of the commission secretariat, to the effect that election documentation has been submitted to all constituency electoral commissions in good time. The commissions' next tasks for the subsequent stage of the electoral campaign is connected with registration of candidates for election as deputies, and execution of other measures envisaged by the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Taking part in the commission session were heads of a number of central organizations, ministries and departments, representatives of the press, television and radio.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS SUPREME SOVIET JOINT MEETING

LD262246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The situation regarding the provision of cultural amenities to the rural population of the Kirgiz SSR in the light of the decisions of the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held in June 1983 was discussed today at a joint session of the Public Education and Culture Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A resolution on the discussed topic which contains recommendations addressed to the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR, ministries, state committees and institutions of the USSR, was adopted by the commissions.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the work of the commissions.

ABIDING SIGNIFICANCE OF LENINISM VIEWED

PM252009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial "Our Knowledge, Strength and Weapon"; passages in uppercase are double-spaced in original for emphasis]

[Text] From year to year, from 5-year plan to 5-year plan, our motherland is scaling ever new heights of social progress. The Soviet people's historic achievements reveal, in Lenin's words, the colossal creative forces and singularly brilliant opportunities held out by socialism to all mankind.

It is 60 years today since the heart of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin stopped beating, the heart of the brilliant continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and the leader of proletarians of all countries.

Our planet itself has changed greatly in this time, fundamental changes have occurred on the political map of the world, there have been unparalleled advances in the sciences, and the might of the forces harnessed by man has increased unprecedentedly. These changes and the popular masses' successes in the struggle for a better life, for justice, equal rights, peace, and happiness on earth are closely linked with Lenin and represent the embodiment of his teaching.

"Lenin is immortal because his ideas and work are immortal," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said. "He lives on in the achievements of socialism and communism and in the revolutionary struggle of the working people throughout the world."

Time has no power over Leninism. It has no power over it, because Leninism -- the Marxism of the modern age -- while faithfully reflecting the objective natural laws of history and relying on all the past achievements of leading social thought, constantly absorbs everything new that life brings.

Drawing again and again on the inexhaustible, clear springs of Ilich's ideas, millions of working people on all continents are mastering the science and art of revolutionary creativeness. They turn to Lenin to seek and find clear answers to the most pressing and important questions which every generation faces, and Leninism gives them confidence in future victories for labor and peace.

Ever new detachments of revolutionaries and builders of socialism and communism are rising up under the Leninist banner. Leninism, as the ideology of the international working class which is on the historical offensive, firmly holds the initiative in the battle for the hearts and minds of working people. Great October, which heralded a new era, the victorious revolutions in the countries of Europe, Central and Southeast Asia, and in Cuba -- These are the proof of the profound correctness of Leninism, of its truly universal character and international nature and essence.

Leninism today comprises the wealth of experience and theoretical activity of the world's communist parties, of experience in the struggle of the working class and the entire liberation movement. Ilich's behests and dreams are embodied in the developed socialist society which has been built and is being improved through the inspired efforts of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist party. Lenin's ideas have become the indestructible foundation of the creative activity of the socialist countries' peoples and parties. They are inspiring the working class in the strongholds of capitalism to struggle for its rights, and against exploitation and oppression. They are the guiding star for young states. Life itself has made Lenin's teaching into the international science of working people throughout the world.

For communists and all fighters for social progress and national liberation, Leninism has been and remains the irreplaceable ideological basis of unity and cohesion and the method for revolutionary transforming activity. The spirit of Leninism is the spirit of creativeness and questing, of an uncompromising attitude toward trite and stereotyped practices and unimaginative copying. Proceeding consistently from the fundamental laws governing the development of human society which were discovered by the founders of our world-outlook, to skillfully apply "the general and fundamental principles of communism to the SPECIFIC relations between classes and parties and to the SPECIFIC CONDITIONS prevailing in each individual country in the objective development toward communism" -- this is Lenin's behest and his reply to those who are fond of accusing our great teaching of some kind of absolutization of national experience, alleging that it is temporary in nature, and on this basis proposing various ways to revise Leninism.

The CPSU regards loyalty to Leninism as an immutable law governing its theoretical and practical activity. The CPSU's whole life and work is determined by Lenin's instructions to tirelessly strengthen its links with the masses, to justify their confidence with every political step and every decision, never to be satisfied with what has been achieved but to invariably proceed further and aspire to greater achievements, clearly defining what is essential among the multitude of great and small tasks which arise in practice.

Our time provides vivid confirmation of this. Now, when the Soviet people are by their selfless labor translating into reality the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, when preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are under way throughout the country, when a genuinely nationwide movement for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum is gathering momentum, we have every right to claim: The party's Leninist course has the entire and complete support of all Soviet people. They regard the party's plans as their own vital affair.

Lenin's ideas and teaching now are also exerting a tremendous influence on the sphere of international relations. After all, a world without wars, without weapons, a world of trust and cooperation among peoples based on equal rights is one of Leninism's loftiest ideals. And when the thirst for social revenge is driving our class opponents to extremely adventurist actions leading to a dangerous aggravation of the international situation, the Soviet people know: The CPSU and our state are doing and will do all in their power to preserve peace for present and future generations and to avert the threat of a catastrophic war. This objective has been bequeathed to us by Lenin and represents the essence of our foreign policy.

Lenin is always with us -- in our hearts and in our work. And every Soviet citizen, regardless of whether he works in a plant or teaches children in school, heads into space or grows grain, writes books or builds new houses, is making his contribution with his hands and his ideas to the cause for which Lenin lived and fought, the cause which was his burning passion. Striving for this to be a worthy contribution is the sacred duty of every one of us to Ilich's example and memory.

PROFESSOR MCHEDLOV ON LENINIST THEORY, PRACTICE

PM251026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof M. Mchedlov: "The Mighty Transforming Force of Leninism" -- passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Under conditions of developed socialism, when the scale of production has increased immeasurably and when the most complex economic and social tasks are being resolved, the strict observance of Leninist principles of management assumes particularly great significance. Society's interests require that each leader organically combine assiduity and discipline with a creative approach to matters, bold initiative, and enterprise; support for what is new and advanced with the ability to make it a universal asset; all-round consideration of the mood of the masses with the ability to lead them; and a critical attitude toward shortcomings with an unshakable confidence in the historic advantages of our chosen path.

Lenin believed that leading workers in various sectors of state management and the economy should have a good knowledge of the science of management, should be aware of production conditions, and should keep abreast of scientific and technical achievements. He inculcated in workers and economic leaders in the state apparatus a high sense of responsibility, taught them to see the political significance of the particular question they were dealing with, and encouraged their initiatives.

As a man of the highest efficiency, Lenin did not tolerate window dressing or phrasemongering. He stressed that "it is not words but deeds that we need"("Complete Collected Works," Vol 44, p 108) "Be closer to life" was his call. "Pay greater attention to how the worker and peasant masses ACTUALLY build something NEW in their everyday work. There must be greater VERIFICATION of how COMMUNIST the new is" (Vol 37, p 91).

How consonant these Leninist propositions and guidelines are with all that the party is doing at the stage of improving developed socialism!

In precise accordance with them, the implementation of measures to improve management, increase organization, and strengthen state, labor, and plan discipline began in our country after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. As a result a number of sectors managed in a comparatively short time to rectify the state of affairs and increase cadres' initiative and responsibility. The pace of economic growth has quickened and qualitative indicators have improved somewhat.

All this was assessed on its merits at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and in the text of Comrade Yu.V Andropov's speech, which was presented to the plenum. This very important political document notes that what has been achieved is just the beginning. The most important thing now is not to lose the tempo that has been built up or the general positive mood for action and to develop the positive processes more actively.

The CPSU is a party of internationalists. Following the behests of V.I. Lenin, the acknowledged leader of the world proletariat and of the international communist movement, it holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is determined by the Leninist peace strategy and Leninist foreign policy principles. Analyzing the situation of his time and perspicaciously defining the future, V.I. Lenin pointed out that the period when socialist and capitalist states would exist alongside one another was historically inevitable. He viewed peaceful coexistence and economic competition between the two opposing social systems as an objective necessity which would exist throughout the period of the transition from capitalism to the new social system.

Fulfilling Lenin's behests, our party and the Soviet state are struggling consistently for the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world and for worldwide security. Socialism's great mission is to protect not only the peoples of the socialist community countries but also all the other peoples from the threat of war. There is now no task more important than saving and strengthening peace, halting the forces of militarism and aggression, and preventing the nuclear world war that is being prepared by imperialism.

The increased danger of war posed by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is the grim reality of our time. The unprecedented buildup of military potential by the present U.S. Administration, the large-scale programs for the production of all kinds of weapons that it has put forward and is implementing, and the increased U.S. military presence in different parts of the world all create a grave threat to peace. And all this confirms Lenin's characterization of imperialism's aggressive nature and essence.

Imperialism's aggressive plans and actions are aimed primarily against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. This is demonstrated by President Reagan's "crusade" against socialism as a social system, the psychological warfare being waged against it, and the diverse sanctions taken against it. The U.S. course toward achieving military superiority over the USSR and the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles that has begun in West European countries pose a particular danger to international security.

Of course the Soviet state and its Warsaw Pact allies cannot remain indifferent to such hostile actions. This was said with the utmost clarity in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983. Confirming its unfailing commitment to Lenin's peace policy, the Soviet leadership adopted the appropriate decisions to carry out enforced retaliatory measures to safeguard the security of our country and its friends and allies.

The CPSU's military policy and the Soviet state's defense efforts have always been and remain based on Lenin's teaching on war and peace and the defense of the socialist fatherland. The Soviet Union's defense capability is strengthened and its Armed Forces are developed and improved in accordance with this teaching.

The course of world social development and the experience of real socialism and the international workers and national liberation movements have confirmed the historical correctness of Leninism, which expresses the vital requirements of the contemporary era. Lenin's teaching lives on, triumphs, and is enriched on the basis of the generalization of revolutionary practice.

While comprehensively analyzing the experience of socialist building and the processes of social life in the world, the CPSU and the fraternal parties are creatively developing them. The treasure store of Marxism-Leninism has been enriched with the scientifically validated concept of developed socialism, with the tenets on the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all the people, on ways of increasing production efficiency under conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, on the formation of the new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- and on the establishment of a classless society structure within the historical framework of the first phase of communism, and with the further development of Lenin's teaching on war and peace.

"The secret of Leninism's eternal youth," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has noted, "consists in the fact that Lenin's teaching, its principles, and ideals are valued and understood by the masses in their millions and that every generation of people finds in it clear answers to the questions that concern it. It lights mankind's path toward the future and brings peace and progress to the peoples of the whole world.

"Herein lies Leninism's inexhaustible vitality. Herein is the strength of our party, which preserves and constantly enriches Lenin's priceless legacy."

World history, despite all complexities and zigzags, is developing according to Lenin, and there is no force capable of stopping its development or stifling the peoples' will for peace, democracy, and social progress.

COMPARISON OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON LENINISM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 January published on page 2 of its Morning Edition a TASS report entitled "Triumph of the Great Cause. Scientific Theory Conference in Moscow". This report on the Leninism conference has been compared to the PRAVDA version published on page R7 of the 26 January DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations: Last paragraph, last line in IZVESTIYA reads...planet's peace-loving forces.

The CPSU's international activity, which combines a constructive love of peace with a firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive impulses, is paving the way for the introduction of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence into the practice of interstate relations. The Soviet Union has proposed an all-encompassing program of specific measures to limit and reduce nuclear and other arms, right up to their total liquidation. Under present conditions Lenin's idea of renouncing the use of military force in international relations is reaching the plane of practical implementation.

The forces of peace are now more powerful than the forces of war, the speaker stressed. Averting the threat of nuclear annihilation looming over mankind is not only a vitally necessary task but also a feasible one. The CPSU and the Soviet state are making an enormous contribution to its solution. [supplying additional passage]

FORMER RSFSR FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER DIES

PM261137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Konstantin Georgiyevich Pysin]

[Excerpts] Konstantin Georgiyevich Pysin, CPSU member since 1939 and personal pensioner of union status died suddenly 22 January 1984 in his 74th year.

K.G. Pysin was born in 1910 into a peasant family in the village of Yekaterinovka in Uinskiy Rayon, Perm Oblast.

He was an instructor and deputy chief of an agricultural department, deputy secretary and secretary of the Perm Obkom, deputy chairman and chairman of the Perm Oblispolkom, chairman of the Altay Krayispolkom, first secretary of the Altay Kraykom, and USSR first deputy minister and minister of agriculture. From 1964 to 1971, K.G. Pysin worked as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.A. Yasnov, Z.N. Nuriyev, V.A. Karlov, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.K. Mesyats, A.M. Shkolnikov, L.B. Yermin, V.P. Orlov, A.V. Aleksankin, V.A. Demchenko, V.I. Kazakov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.F. Karpova, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, Ye.M. Chekharin, A.A. Bobrovnikov, V.F. Bosenko, I.L. Zarubin, L.Ya Florentyev.

TIKHONOV, CHERNENKO SIGN LESECHKO OBITUARY

PM251622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 6

[M.A. Lesechko Obituary]

[Excerpts] Mikhail Avksentyevich Lesechko, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, former deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and personal pensioner of union status, died 21 January 1984 in his 75th year after a long and serious illness.

M.A. Lesechko was born in 1909 in Zaporozhye, joined the CPSU in 1940, and was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Talyzin, B.Ye. Shcherbina, T.N. Menteshashvili, V.F. Garbuzov, M.S. Smirtyukov.

ESTONIAN KGB COLLECTIVE MOURNS 'SUDDEN DEATH'

PM251238 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 4

[Obituary of Osvald Denisovich Tomberg]

[Text] ~~The collective of~~ the Estonian SSR KGB deeply mourns the sudden death of Osvald Denisovich Tomberg and expresses condolences to the deceased's family and friends.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER RELIEVED OF DUTIES

PM251134 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[USSR Health Minister S. Burenkov article under the "After SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Articles" rubric: "Principled Measures Taken"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Health Reports that the articles "Hypnosis With Forgery" and "Is the Hypnosis Continuing"? published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 September 1983 and 23 December 1983 respectively have been examined at a session of the USSR Ministry of Health Collegium. The collegium took note that the facts set out in the article "Hypnosis with Forgery" were checked by an RSFSR Ministry of Health Commission on the USSR Ministry of Health's instructions and that the article was discussed at a session of the RSFSR Ministry of Health Collegium and that an order was issued on the basis of the results of the examination.

By this order the persons guilty of violations of the requirements of the USSR Higher Certification Commission's letter of instruction "On Measures To Prevent Scientific Unscrupulousness in Preparing Dissertations" during the preparation, review, and defense of A.S. Osmolovskiy's dissertation have been severely punished.

The collegium confirmed the soundness of the criticism leveled at USSR Deputy Health Minister Ye. Ch. Novikova in the article "Is the Hypnosis Continuing"? and acknowledged that her actions were incompatible with ethical norms and her official position.

Ministry executives were instructed to resolve the question of removing the book "Ulcerous Necrotic Enterocolitis Accompanying Sepsis in Infants" from sale as well as from the libraries of medical VUZes, scientific research institutes, and other health establishments.

USSR Health Ministry personnel have been forbidden to send applications for the publication of printed items to publishing houses and the editorial offices of journals. It was proposed that these questions be examined at the USSR Ministry of Health Collegium when the need arises.

An official letter to union republic ministers of health, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium, the chairmen of union republic Ministry of Health scientific councils, the rectors of medical and pharmaceutical institutes and institutes for the advanced training of physicians, and the directors of scientific research institutes was prepared on the need to increase the exactingness and monitoring of the preparation and course of dissertation work at all stages (gathering of material, approval, review, defense) with the aim of preventing unscrupulousness on the part of degree candidates and stepping up the monitoring of the publication of scientific work.

Comrade Ye. Ch. Novikova was relieved of her duties as USSR deputy health minister for the abuses she committed.

ROSTOV OBLAST INTERNAL OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED

PM250901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs: "On the Results of the Examination of the Article Entitled 'Pursuit' Published by IZVESTIYA on 18 October 1983"]

[Text] The information set out in the article "Pursuit" has been carefully checked by USSR MVD executives who visited the area in question.

The evidence of a slow response and of failure to take effective measures to arrest the criminal Chernyshev by the leadership of the Taganrog Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration has been confirmed.

Comrade V.P. Shipika, deputy chief of the Taganrog Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, and Comrade A.I. Zhikharev, senior inspector of criminal investigations, have been relieved of their duties for an irresponsible attitude toward the performance of their duties. Comrade A.P. Kotov, chief of the Taganrog Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, has been reprimanded. Comrade V.F. Kalyuzhnyy, deputy chief of the Rostov Oblispolkom internal affairs administration, has been severely reprimanded for presenting distorted information to the USSR MVD on the extraordinary incident.

During the check it was established that Comrade Dryayev of the internal affairs organs had been dismissed without sufficient reason. In this context it was decided to restore him to his post which Dryayev refused, saying that he is studying at the Taganrog Radio Engineering Institute and is working in his specialized area.

The USSR MVD has now taken measures to strengthen the leadership of the Rostov Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration.

With the aim of stepping up work to intensify the struggle against crime and to improve the protection of public order, a team of staffers has been sent to the Rostov Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration to eliminate shortcomings in operational and investigative work and to provide practical assistance.

RETIRING KAZAKH SSR PROSECUTOR REPLACED

PM251352 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 January 1984 publishes on page 4 under the Heading "Chronicle" a Kaztag report which says that Yelemisov Galim Bazhimovich has been "released by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, from his post as chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Court and appointed, by order of the USSR prosecutor general, prosecutor of the Kazakh SSR." It also says that Seitov Utegen Seitovich has been "released from his post as prosecutor of the Kazakh SSR in connection with his retirement."

NEW GEORGIAN CULTURE MINISTER APPOINTED

PM261126 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 January 1984 front-pages a Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Teymuraz Georgiyevich Badurashvili to be Georgian minister of culture. The decree is signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili, respectively chairman and secretary of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, 20 January 1984 in Tbilisi. The decree is accompanied by a biographical sketch of Comrade Badurashvili. The paper also front-pages unattributed "Thanks for conscientious work," expressing thanks to Comrade Otar Vasilyevich Taktakishvili, the outgoing culture minister.

NEW VOLGOGRAD OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

LD241608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] A Volgograd Obkom plenum was held today. It considered an organizational matter. The plenum relieved Comrade Kulichenko of his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Obkom due to his retirement on pension. The Party Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to Leonid Sergeyevich Kulichenko for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and people. Comrade Kalashnikov, who has been working as RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water conservation, was elected first secretary of the Volgograd Obkom.

MOSCOW GORKOM SECRETARY NIKOLSKIY TRANSFERRED

PM261421 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held 18 January to discuss the Moscow Gorkom report to the 25th Moscow CPSU City Organization's Conference.

The plenum unanimously approved the Moscow Gorkom report to the 25th Moscow CPSU City Organization Conference.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum released B.V. Nikolskiy from his post as secretary of Moscow Gorkom and member of the gorkom Bureau, in connection with his election as second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected V.P. Trushin to be a secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

KRASNOYARSK KRAYKOM REELECTS FIRST SECRETARY

PM261632 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 January 1984 First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: At Kray and Oblast Conferences" an 1,800-word special correspondents V. Prokushev and A. Shinkin Krasnoyarsk report entitled "A Critical View," devoted to the Krasnoyarsk Kray party conference, noting that the conference was addressed by B.I. Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Krasnoyarsk Kraykom.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS HIGHWAY MINISTRY MEETING

LD252137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The development of the network of roads for motor vehicles was discussed today at a session of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Highways and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union. The question was reviewed on the results of the ministry's work for the past year and tasks for the fulfillment of this year's plan. It was noted that collectives, organizations and enterprises of the ministry, have fulfilled targets for the commissioning of roads for motor vehicles and for bridges.

More than 10,000 km of roads for general use were put to use in 1 year, for the first time in the Russian Federation. Ways for seeking reserves for the speedy development of the network of roads for motor vehicles were discussed. Measures for providing roads with autoservice services and for raising the safety level of traffic were mapped out.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

YEPISHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW ALL-UNION SEMINAR

LD242313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] An all-union seminar that began today in the capital is devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. It is also examining topical problems of military and patriotic education. A report entitled "The Communist Party: The Inspirer and Organizer of Victory by the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War" was delivered by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. He stressed that in conditions where the international situation has worsened the CPSU and the Soviet state are waging a persistent struggle for peace and international security. At the same time our party and state do all that is necessary to raise the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The CPSU Central Committee has called for strengthening the patriotic and international education of young people.

The all-Union seminar is continuing its work.

KUZNETSOV VISITS ELEKTROSTAL CONSTITUENCY

LD171301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Elektrostal electoral constituency of Moscow Oblast, met leaders of party and administrative organs, local soviet deputies, and voters of the town of Elektrostal on 16 January. He talked about the tasks ensuring from the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Andropov's speech, and the sessions of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets. The soviets of people's deputies are called upon to play an important role in implementing these tasks.

Comrade Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostaltyazhmash association, where an economic experiment is being conducted as well as a motor transport enterprise. He acquainted himself with production facilities, and talked with workers and staff, When visiting the No 87 state professional-technical college, Comrade Kuznetsov took an interest in the organization of the educational and training progress.

BODYUL, KAPITONOV ATTEND TRADE MEETING

LD231602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Ministry of Trade Collegium and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperatives Workers Union was held in Moscow today.

A report on tasks in developing trade ensuing from the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from the assessments and conclusions set forth in Comrade Andropov's speech was delivered by Comrade Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade. The further expansion of the trade network and the growth in sales of goods to the population were noted. Those taking part in the session made a critical analysis of the results for 1983 and mapped out measures to eliminate shortcomings. Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the collegium session. Taking part in the work of the session were Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Kabkov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS DONETSK CONFERENCE

AU231350 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] The accountability and election campaign is nearing completion in the Ukraine's oblast party organizations. Representatives from practically all walks of life are being elected to governing bodies. The activities of the Communists in the past 3-year period have been examined during the campaign. It has been emphasized that the Communist Party's policy aimed at further raising the people's prosperity is being consistently implemented. In 1983, in particular, the pace of economic growth increased. The style of work in party organizations became more business-like. However, as was noted at the conferences, a great deal is still to be done in this direction.

On 21 January, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, attended the oblast party conference in Donetsk City; Aleksey Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, attended the one in Zaporozhye; and Aleksandr Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, attended the one in Ternopol.

LIGACHEV ATTENDS SVERDLOVSK PARTY CONFERENCE

LD211828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] An oblast report-back and election conference has taken place in Sverdlovsk. Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

During his stay in Sverdlovsk Oblast from 17 to 21 January, Comrade Ligachev visited the Uralmash Production Association, the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine, the Verkhisetskiy Metallurgical Works, the Uralskiy Wagon-Building Works, and the (Ordzhonikidzevskiy) and (Verkhne-Pyshmenskiy) Sovkozes. He viewed the new residential rayons of Sverdlovsk and Nizhniy Tagil, and the experimental development, Baltym. Meetings took place with workers and engineering and technical workers, and with heads of party, soviet, and economic organs. A talk took place in the oblast committee of the CPSU.

CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE'S ACTIVITIES DETAILED

Meets Ukrainian Poet

PM261313 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM reprot: "Conversation at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] on 16 January E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received the eminent Ukrainian poet and publicist V.A. Korotich, board secretary of the USSR Writers Union and Ukrainian Writers Union and editor of the magazine VSESVIT.

The peoples' fraternal friendship, it was emphasized in the conversation, is most fully and strikingly manifested in the union of fraternal cultures, chiefly in literary relations. This is exemplified by the Georgian and Ukrainian literaturists whose long-standing, traditional ties fittingly represent and express the "marriage of hearts" consecrated in the joint labor and creativity of the Ukrainian and Georgian peoples.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department and D.A. Charkviani, secretary of the republican Writers Union Board, participated in the conversation.

Calls on Georgian Artist

PM251532 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jan 8 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Visit to a Painter"]

[Excerpt] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, called on Soliko Virsaladze, People's Painter of the USSR and winner of Lenin and USSR State Prizes, at his Tbilisi apartment 13 January. The painter was 75 years old on that day.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze warmly congratulated the master on his birthday, speaking highly of the creative work done by the stage designer who has devoted more than half a century to serving Soviet theatrical art. One of the remarkable representatives of the Georgian Soviet artistic intelligentsia, Soliko Virsaladze has played a part in the presentation of highly artistic spectaculars in the theaters of Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and other cities in the country, and has made a deep impression on theatrical act. With his creative work, the painter is serving the ideals of the party and the people and, together with the other masters of culture, is nurturing an atmosphere of lofty spirituality in society. Soliko Virsaladze's works have rightly written a remarkable page in the history of Soviet stage design and earned him recognition by the whole people. The painter's works, which move the minds and hearts of the people, are needed by the people and by Soviet culture, whose lofty ideals serve the nurturing of the new man.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the painter new creative successes, good health, and much happiness in life.

Soliko Virsaladze cordially thanked E.A. Shevardnadze for the courtesy and for the high party opinion of his work. This opinion, he said, enthuses and inspires me.

Together with Comrade E.A Shevardnadze, Soliko Virsaladze was congratulated by G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and N. Sh. Dzhanberidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department.

Visits Theater 18 Jan

PM251313 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "A Big Success"]

[Excerpts] On 18 January Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.N. Yenukidze, and B.V. Nikolskiy went to see "Boris Godunov." They were accompanied by N. Sh. Dzhanberidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department.

After the show Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze and the other republican leaders met with the team responsible for putting on the show and with the theater management. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze congratulated the collective on the success, noting that the theater's new work is further evidence of its creative growth and great potential.

Attends Ballet Premiere

PM251317 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "A Well Deserved Success"]

[Excerpts] Last Sunday Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gubuniya, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, Zh.K. Shartava and Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department Chief N.Sh. Dzhanberidze attended the premier of "Evening of Ballet."

After the premiere, E.A. Shevardnadze and the other republican leaders met with the team responsible for putting on the show and with the theater management.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze congratulated the creative collective on the success and noted that the theater's new work is further evidence of its great potential.

During the conversation it was stressed that the theater must not rest on its laurels but must continue to replenish its repertoire with classical and modern musical works with a high ideological and artistic content. The Tbilisi Opera Academy and Ballet Theater face a serious creative test in the fall -- a season at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. And the collective must do all it can to present the capital's audiences with a proper picture of its art.

Special mention was made of the topicality of the problem of creative cadres -- one of the chief ingredients of the success of any show. In this respect, great hopes are pinned, in particular, on the Tbilisi Choreographic School, at which all the requisite conditions must be created for the training of highly skilled cadres.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

PM251436 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Championship Completed"]

[Summary] Thousands of people attended the 2-day European ladies' speed skating championship in Alma-Ata. Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and other Kazakh officials also attended the championship.

HEALTH OFFICIAL VIEWS ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEM

PM241620 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 January 1984 carries on page 4, under the headline "Insidious Drug," a 1,200-word interview by I. Lysenko with E.A. Babyan, chief narcotics expert of the USSR Ministry of Health and chief of the Administration for the Introduction of New Drugs and Medical Equipment. The interviewee notes the deleterious effects of alcohol consumption on labor productivity and personal health, stating that alcoholics are unlikely to live beyond 55. He notes, however, that, "In the past 3 years the number of cases of serious alcoholism has halved." He goes on to cite efforts made by the USSR Ministry of Health to reduce the problem through mobile treatment centers, self-help groups, and anonymous advice. The interview concludes:

"Question: It is alarming that among young people there are many who abuse spirits. What is the best way of influencing them?

"Answer: Regrettably, that is so. Sociological research has shown that by the age of 15-19 most young people already know the taste of wine. Just who introduces them to it? It turns out that in 20 percent of cases it is parents and close relatives, in 25 percent of cases their comrades, and in 12 percnet of cases adult acquaintances. That is, they include those who ought to protect our youth, our youngsters from alcohol. Not all adults realize that a correct attitude to drinking spirits is formed from an early age, when the personality is only just being molded. Much depends on the family and teachers, and on their personal example and influence on children and youngsters in terms of the way their charge grows up, in terms of whether he will find an occupation that will enrich his life or will seek easily accessible pleasures that ravage a man and, at the first difficult situation, find oblivion in a glass of vodka. Our task is resolutely to steer them away from this path of ruin."

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN TOURISM HEAD -- The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Viktor Dmitriyevich Dobrotvor chief of the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration for Foreign Tourism. [Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman of N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kiev City, 11 January 1984. Born in 1925, Comrade V.D. Dobrotvor is a Ukrainian, CPSU member, graduate from the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and candidate of historical sciences. He participated in the Great Patriotic War. He began his labor activity as a kolkhoz peasant, he then had Komsomol and party jobs, and was elected Kiev Gorkom secretary. Since 1976, he has been chief of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

WRITER ZOKOLOV GETS AWARD -- By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for services to the development of Soviet literature and in connection with his 80th birthday, the writer Mikhail Dimitriyevich Sokolov has been awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84 LD]

1980 SOVIET KGB 'BORDER SKIRMISH' RECALLED

PM251628 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Nesterov, retired, senior scientific worker at the Central Museum of the USSR KGB Border Guards, under the rubric "The Reader Asks for the Story": "The Border Barrier"; the first two paragraphs are a reader's letter and signature]

[Text] Dear editors! In the Central Museum of the USSR KGB Border Guards in Moscow, I saw a picture recording a moment in a border detail's battle with violators. I have heard that this was a real event. Could you give some more details about it?

A. Starodubtsev, student at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

It was indeed a real event. It took place 5 July 1980 in the sector of one the detachments of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District.

...At 6 in the morning Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Bedarev, the detachment's chief, gave his subordinates, as always, the order to guard the USSR's state border. Privates Aleksandr Avtonomov and Nikolay Perekatnov together with Anatoliy Reka, the detail's senior private 1st class, set out on their beat.

During their service they had many times walked the sector guarded by the detachment. They knew all the paths here, and every bush and stone. And for them these were not simply landmarks. For them all this went to make up one single great and broad concept--their native land. For this sacred land each of them was ready to join battle with the enemy.

Despite their youth, Anatoliy Reka's comrades were very capable. Anatoliy himself, for instance, worked as an electrician at the Kharkov Installation and Adjustment Administration before his army service. After work he would spend time in the boxing club. Privates Avtonomov and Perekatnov were also good sportsmen and strong-willed servicemen.

Moving along their route, Reka, the detail's senior private, 1st class, radioed back to the border post: "No signs of border violation discovered." Further on, the border guards had to proceed within the limits of visual contact -- a solid wall of reed thickets came right up to the monitored patrol zone. The time was 0750. PFC Reka only managed to give his subordinates the command "To me!" Straight after, a burst of automatic fire rattled in his direction.

The violators of the USSR state border, knowing that no tricks would help to escape, were banking on their numerical superiority and surprise action from an ambush.

PFC Reka, fatally wounded by the bandits, fell. With short bursts of fire PVT Avtonomov made the saboteurs take cover. Then he rushed to help the details commander. He was given covering fire by PVT Perekatnov.

PVT Avtonomov managed to reach the wounded commander. After firing at the enemy the soldier picked his comrade up and carried him to a safe spot. The border guards took all the necessary measures to thwart the bandits' attempt to escape. Soon the alarm group that had arrived entered the battle. The final shot range out at 0830 -- not one violator of the USSR's state border had escaped retribution.

Apart from the painting, PFC Reka's personal effects and documents are on exhibition in the Central Museum of the USSR KGB border guards. Among them are his jacket pierced by a bullet, chest badges, a political studies notebook, and also pieces of equipment -- a radio transceiver and a water bottle, which were given to the museum by the command of the unit in which the bold and courageous warrior served.

The motherland has fittingly assessed the border guards' exploit, Privates Aleksandr Avtonomov and Nikolay Perekatnov were awarded the medals "For Valor" and "For distinction in safeguarding the USSR's State Border," and PFC Reka was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star. His name has been inscribed in the Komsomol Central Committee Book of Honor.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES GSFG PARTY CONFERENCE

PM251411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Colonel V. Bogdanovskiy and Lieutenant Colonel M. Lishniy under the rubric "Party Conferences": "A Mood for Action"]

[Excerpts] The Group of Soviet Forces in Germany....Its regiments and formations have rich traditions. The group's soldiers have always distinguished themselves with political vigilance, an acute sense of being on the frontline, and personal responsibility for defending the gains of socialism.

Quite a few facts were cited at the group party conference, which was held here, which show that these traditions are alive and are today still being developed in the servicemen's work and that they are vividly manifested in the solution of the tasks of combat and political training. It is sufficient to say that, during the past training year there has been a significant reduction in the time taken to bring the units and subunits up to a state of combat readiness, the time for the preparation of missiles for launching has been reduced by almost 25 percent, and there has been a significant increase in the number of specialists who have improved their class rating and in the numbers of those who have excelled in training.

The reports by Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate, and Colonel F. Teleshev, secretary of the Political Directorate's party commission, and the speeches by conference delegates, analyzed the positive processes in the party organizations' life, which are occurring under the favorable influence of the 26th party congress, and in the course of the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums and of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions, which have equipped the Army's Communists with precise guidelines and a clear idea of topical tasks and of modern forms and methods of work.

"Today the achievement of high results can be expected only by those collectives," Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Forces, said in his conference speech, "in which people do not rest content with their achievements, are able to concentrate their efforts on the fundamental problems of combat training, manifest initiative and creativity, work with long-term prospects in mind, and are clearly aware of the end results for which they must strive."

Speaking about the further strengthening of military discipline, the delegates emphasized the role that has to be played in this sphere by the personal example of Communists and especially the example of communist leaders.

Criticism was leveled against those party organizations which are still functioning poorly in the struggle for high discipline, which work in the old-fashioned way, and find themselves rectifying violations rather than preventing them. Serious criticism on these grounds was leveled against the party organizations of the units in which officers V. Mikhaylov, S. Salov, A. Stepanov, and Yu. Veremeyev are serving.

The conference examined on the basis of specific facts and in a businesslike manner questions of ideological and mass-political work. Party organizations were cited where this work has really become a matter for every Communist, where active work is being done by agitation and propaganda groups and collectives, and where the education of people is systematic and effective. It was noted at the same time that in some units, the Communists in charge still do not participate actively enough in the education of soldiers and the supernumerary propagandists make a poor showing. There are cases when almost every single Communist is listed as member of the aktiv, and yet there is no concrete work in evidence. For example, a check carried out in one of the formations by officers from the group's Political Directorate established that only 30 percent of the Communists there play a part in propaganda work.

Mention was made of quite a few reserves like this in various spheres of the activity of political organs and party organizations. Revealing these reserves and bringing them into play will mean a truly militant mood for specific action.

The conference was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He noted that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the party's consistent course toward the further improvement of the style and methods of work by state and party organs are encountering profound understanding and support among the Soviet people and are being accepted by them as an urgent program for the struggle to scale new heights in the country's economic and social development and in the strengthening of its defense capability.

Army General A. Yepishev emphasized that the group's troops are engaged in difficult and exceptionally responsible service under conditions of virtually direct contact with NATO troops, which are continuing to stockpile weapons and are preparing for war. Bearing in mind the prevailing conditions, our party, together with the fraternal parties in the socialist countries, is taking resolute steps to further strengthen the defense capability of socialist community countries. A weighty contribution to the common cause of defending the gains of socialism is also being made by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The personnel are persistently improving combat readiness and their field and air skills, and are efficiently executing the tasks assigned to them. All this shows the multifaceted organizational work done by the Communists and the party organizations, whose activity and initiative have noticeably increased following the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries.

Having analyzed the state of party political work and having noted the positive aspects, the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate also singled out the unresolved questions. Some commanders, political workers, political organs, and party organizations have still not cast aside their complacency, have not explained the entire acute and explosive nature of the international military-political situation, and are not drawing the necessary conclusions from its analysis regarding their organizational and educational work for enhancing vigilance and combat readiness. The Group of Forces is far from having used up all its reserves for improving the quality of combat study and the training of troops, and of the officers corps in particular.

It is very important for political organs and party organizations to constantly encourage creative thinking among the Communists, guiding them toward the solution of specific tasks concerning combat readiness and toward a more principled approach in evaluating their own labor, and to combat irresponsibility and complacency. More attention must be given to the mobilization of personnel, and of officers in particular, so as to rapidly master the new types of weapons and equipment. It is important to make the fullest possible use of the opportunities provided by the socialist competition which has been launched under the slogan "Be on guard, constantly prepared to defend the gains of socialism!"

In his speech, Army Gen A Yepishev especially dwelled upon the fact that the solution of the urgent tasks of combat traning, combat readiness, and personnel instruction is closely linked with the level of ideological work and political and military education. The improvement of ideological and mass-policital work is taking place in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum instructions. At the same time, the party aktiv in the Group of Forces must more purposefully augment its efforts to enhance the efficiency of the personnel's education. This requires an abrupt shift in all ideological work toward topical questions and the needs of military life.

The speaker devoted much attention to questions of improving organization and strengthening discipline. He emphasized that in places this work is being done without the necessary exertion. The commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations must resolve the questions of strengthening discipline more purposefully and persistently, being guided by the party stipulations on this issue.

Army Gen A. Yepishev dwelled in detail upon the problems of improving the style and methods of work by military councils, staffs, political organs, and party organizations in the leadership of combat training as one of the most important conditions for enhancing the combat readiness of troops. He said that today the party has advanced to the forefront of practical work the questions of the managerial qualities of cadres and the enhancement of their personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to them. The party's requirements for raising the standards of party-minded leadership and ensuring the vanguard role of Communists, oblige every full member and candidate member of the party to seek more effective forms and methods of work to enhance the role of party organizations as the political cells of soldiers' collectives. The party organizations cannot mechanically copy the methods of work of commanders and chiefs or duplicate their orders and decisions. It is important that they use active measures of persuasion to wage a persistent struggle for the complete and high-standard fulfillment of plans for combat and political training, utilize their own distinctive means to enhance the organizing role of orders, and actively influence the activity of soldier's collectives. Today it is important for commanders and political organs to give the most serious attention to the examination of critical remarks and suggestions voiced by Communists during the report and election campaign and to help the party organizations in the practical implementation of decisions taken.

V. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, and Colonel V. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Cadres Directorate, took part in the conference work.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY ANNIVERSARY SEMINAR

PM261614 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Nationwide Historical Exploit"]

[Text] The warring, fighting party, armed with Marxist-Leninist Teaching, became the main military leader of the Armed Forces and the main political leader of the Soviet people. It defined the essence, the social nature, of the Great Patriotic War, clearly formulated its aims and tasks, rallied the front and rear services into a single combat camp, and led the people to victory. This was stated at the all-union seminar entitled: "The 40th Anniversary of the Victory in the 1941-1945 Patriotic War and Topical Problems of the Soviet People's Military-Patriotic Education" which opened 24 January in Moscow in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The seminar is being held by the board of the all-union "Znaniye" Society, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR DOSAAF, the USSR Civil Defense Staff, and the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

Army General A.A. **Yepishev**, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report entitled "The Communist Party -- the Inspirer and Organizer of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War." Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen, he said, are living under the undiminishing impression of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The December plenum wholly and fully approved the Politburo's activity in implementing the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1982) Plenums. The implementation of the aims of the party Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions for improving socialist economic management, enhancing organization and discipline and the cadres' efficiency and responsibility is producing positive results.

The years separating us from the spring of 1945 enable us to see increasingly clearly the grandeur of the Soviet people's heroic exploit accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party. It barred German fascism's path to world rule, defended the historic gains of October and the socialist fatherland, helped the peoples of many countries to liberate themselves from the Hitlerite yoke, and created favorable conditions for the progressive development of mankind and the establishment of lasting peace on earth. Socialist revolutions were accomplished in a number of countries. The world socialist system was formed. The peoples' national liberation struggle became widespread, as a result of which imperialism's colonial system collapsed. There was a shift in the correlation of world forces in favor of socialism and democracy.

The memory of the 20 million friends and relatives who died, links Soviet people with the Great Patriotic War. They are alive even today in the hearts of our contemporaries. Hundreds of those who died a brave death in the battles for our motherland's freedom and independence have been recorded for all time in the units' and ships' personnel rolls for their combat exploits. Their names are the first to be read out at evening roll calls.

Today we return again and again to the very rich experience of the Great Patriotic War, to the titantic, varied activity of the Communist Party -- the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's victory over fascism.

The victory by the USSR over Hitler's Germany is natural. Its foundations and sources were laid even before the war began.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution were implemented in the country, and the indestructible alliance of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, the ideological-political unity of Soviet society, and the friendship of the USSR peoples were forged.

In the Great Patriotic War Hitler's Germany was dealt a crushing military, political, economic, and ideological defeat, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev stressed. Our country became the main force barring German fascism's path to world rule and it bore the brunt of the war and played the decisive part in the defeat of Hitler's Germany.

Thanks to the CPSU's wise policy the Soviet people will soon have been living in peace for 4 decades. However, the anger of war has not passed. U.S. and NATO reactionary militarist forces have galvanized their activity in recent years, which has led to a grave complication of the international situation. This situation is marked by the continuing intensification of tension, the further destabilization of the international situation, and the growth of the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences. The arms race is acquiring an unprecedented scope. Programs are being implemented for producing and deploying new ground-launched, sea-launched, and air-launched strategic nuclear weapons. Space combat systems are being developed, fundamentally new systems of conventional arms are being created, and military expenditure is being sharply increased. U.S. missiles are being deployed in Europe.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet State are waging a tireless, persistent struggle for peace and international security. In its foreign policy our country is giving priority to the prevention of war. The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of the solution of complex international problems round the conference table.

Following Lenin's behest, our party and the Soviet State are doing everything necessary to enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

The CPSU Central Committee, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev said in conclusion, has called for the intensification of Soviet people's patriotic and international education. Being a patriot today means tirelessly strengthening our motherland's economic and defense potential and enhancing one's readiness to defend peace against any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report entitled "Topical Problems of the USSR's Economic Policy in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation."

The all-union seminar is continuing its work.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES REAR SERVICES STUDY COURSE

PM251445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 84 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel A. Pimenov report: "To Improve the Troops' Everyday Life"]

[Text] A training course for leadership personnel of the USSR Armed Forces' Rear Services has been held.

The participants in the course analyzed the results of plan fulfillment in 1983 and discussed the tasks concerning the combat and political training of Rear Services personnel and the comprehensive improvement of the life, living conditions, and training of troops and naval forces in 1984. A scientific-practical conference on the problems of the logistical support for combat under modern conditions was held during the rally.

A report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces' Rear Services. Taking part in the discussion on the report were deputy commanders in chief of branches of Armed Forces for Rear Services, generals and officers from the apparatus of the Armed Forces' Rear Services, and deputy commanders of military districts, fleets, and groups of forces for rear services.

Much attention was devoted to questions of improving the activity of logistics management services and organs in the light of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the USSR defense minister's demands.

N. Bay, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the training course.

SOKOLOV ATTENDS TURKESTAN MILITARY CONFERENCE

PM251448 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 January 1984, Second Edition carries on page 2 a report on the Turkestan Military District party conference entitled "Greater Initiative and Creativity" under the "Party Conferences" rubric by Major I. Kosenko. The article notes that district commander Army General Yu. Maksimov delivered the report, which "emphasized that it was more important than ever today that the work style of commanders, political organs, and party organizations should satisfy modern requirements and be directed toward a high end result." It also notes that Lieutenant General N. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, spoke and that "questions of further strengthening military discipline and increasing the effectiveness of competition received extensive discussion." The report ends by saying:

"The following spoke at the conference: Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

"N. Grebenkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference's work."